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DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1. 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, On MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1860, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period; his first appearance these two years.) The Performance will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of HAMLET.

Hamlet,	Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Ghost of Hamlet's Father,	Mr. Frank Huntley.
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark,	Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Ophelia, daughter of Polonius,	Mrs. Walter Baynham

To conclude with the Farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES.

Pygmalion Phibbs,	Mr. H. Barfoot.
Mrs. Whiffles,	Mrs. Woolidge.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s, £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

UNION PRAYER MEETING, THIS EVENING (MONDAY), at Eight o'clock, IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL. Come! No Collection.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION. Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. Subject—"What blessings are received through Faith?" Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.

"For you are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus."—Gal. iii. 26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"And if sons, heirs also; heirs indeed of God, and joint-heirs with Christ."—Rom. viii. 17, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholic friends, will you trust in Jesus, and be heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ? Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE, DUBLIN. The DISSECTING ROOMS will be Opened on the 1st of OCT., and the SESSIONAL COURSES of Lectures will Commence on the First MONDAY in November. EDWARD HAMILTON, Honorary Secretary, 128, Stephen's-green.

COW POCK INSTITUTION, 45, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Southern Branch, 45, YORK-STREET. Vaccinations performed between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 45, Upper Sackville-street, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 45, York-street.
HENRY DWYER, M.D., Secretary.
EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., } Assistant
GEORGE MONTGOMERY, M.D., } Secretaries.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. SCHOOL OF ART. The Session 1860-61 will commence on THIS DAY (Monday). Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application at the School, Kildare-street. WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. JOHN R. KINAHAN, M.D., M.R.I.A., will commence a Course of Lectures on the Zoology of the British Isles, Past and Present, and the Laws of Animal Distribution, in the THEATRE of the Society, on TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1860, at Four o'clock p.m., and to be continued on each Week Day, except Saturday, at the same hour, until completed. Free to the Public. Syllabuses may be obtained previous to the commencement of the course at the Society's House, Kildare-street. WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Sec.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST. Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. The Session of 1860-61 will be opened on Monday, 1st October, at Eight o'clock p.m. by Sir Robert Kane, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director, in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, with an Address on the "Industrial History and Uses of Fatty Substances." Admission by Ticket. Admission Tickets may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East, and at the Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street. (By order) GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum. Museum of Irish Industry, Sept. 24th, 1860.

TO BUILDERS. RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM. TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Protestant Chapel within the grounds of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Manager's Office. Tenders, under seal, endorsed "Tender for Chapel," to be sent to the Governors of the Asylum, on or before 12 o'clock, on the 22nd OCTOBER next. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, and security will be required for the due execution of the work. (By order) 26th September, 1860. JOSHUA NUNN, Secretary.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say, £50) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.
A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1; each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s per the Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve £2; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Greham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; Fleury; A. J., 5s. postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions. The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary. The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy. There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the house. Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY. KINGSTOWN LINE. ACCELERATED COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, VIA HOLYHEAD AND KINGSTOWN. NOTICE. On and after MONDAY, October 1st, Special Passenger Trains, in connection with the Holyhead steamers, will leave Westland-row for Kingstown, as follows:— At 6-15 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; and 6-45 p.m. The 8-30 a.m. Train will not run on Sundays.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MOATE OCTOBER FAIR. On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.	Enfield,	6.18 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 "	Moyvalley,	6.26 "
Lucan,	5.23 "	Hill of Down,	6.38 "
Leixlip,	5.32 "	Killucan,	7.0 "
Maynooth,	5.44 "	Mullingar,	7.20 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Castletown,	7.36 "
Ferns Lock,	6.8 "	Streamstown,	7.46 "

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning. Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables. N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR. On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 "	Hill of Down,	6.36 "
Lucan,	5.22 "	Killucan,	6.50 "
Leixlip,	5.30 "	Mullingar,	7.10 "
Maynooth,	5.40 "	Castletown,	7.30 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Streamstown,	7.40 "
Ferns Lock,	6.6 "	Moate,	7.51 "
Enfield,	6.15 "	Athlone,	8.16 "

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning. Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-45 p.m., for all stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table. N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe. On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 6.0 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

NORTH DUBLIN AND FINGAL FARMING SOCIETY'S SHOW. **THE SHOW WILL BE HELD ON** MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, AT BALBRIGGAN. A Special Train for the conveyance of Cattle, &c., will leave the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street, at 7 o'clock a.m., calling at all intermediate Stations. The Company will charge for conveying Cattle, &c., to the Show, but bring them back free. Parties intending to send Stock, &c., should apply for trucks to the Station Master. A Special Passenger Train will leave Balbriggan for Dublin at 10. p.m., calling at all intermediate stations. (By order) 27th September, 1860. F. W. CUSACK, Hon. Secretary.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED). JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000. Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices. Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 54s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion. Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emilion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s. Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s. First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s. The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Mays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s. For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 60, Regent-street, London.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 153 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.

"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the office of the Society in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The smallest contribution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

Already acknowledged £219 0 0

Since received:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G H	1	0	0	Rev R Ellis, The Hill, Monkstown,	1	0	0
Q V,	1	0	0	J H Taylor, Esq.	5	0	0
[illegible] Kennedy, Esq.	5	5	0	W Warren, Esq	1	0	0
B Fawcett, Esq.	5	0	0	Miss Sandon's collection	10	0	0
Rev John Grogan,	1	0	0	J W Kenny, Esq.	2	0	0
J J Davis, Esq.	10	0	0	Wm M[illegible], Esq.	1	0	0
C,	0	10	0	M M,	1	0	0
B Darley, Esq, M D,	0	5	0	F E L,	0	5	0
The Messrs Oldham	0	10	0	Ditto, box,	0	2	0
J [illegible], Esq.	1	0	0	Mrs Banks,	0	1	0
Mrs Duff,	10	0	0	R Bewley, Esq.	3	0	0
Rev James Pratt	1	0	0				
To am. received					£290	3	0

Further contributions are earnestly requested, to make up the required £250 by the 30th inst.

B. GIBSON, }
J. H. MONAHAN, } Hon. Secretaries.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. Patron—Lord Roden.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

Education.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS. Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street. N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of tuition. Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D. Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D. Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon. Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D. French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University. Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD. Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c. The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood. Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN. Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career. WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D.,—Principal.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST. H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention. The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History. The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptional references given and required.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's Army Prospectus contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's *Private Instruction* by Mr. STAPLETON. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December examination. INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council of India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton. Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have *Private Instruction* from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL, UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Nos. 4 and 5, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES, Rev. ROGER NORTH, A.M., senior Moderator, Gold Medallist, and Fellowship Prizeman, T.C.D., Principal. This School is only five years open, and Forty-three Collegiate distinctions have been obtained by former Pupils, including the First Science Sizarship (1860); a Classical Sizarship (1860); the First Classical Scholarship (senior Freshman year) (1859); the First Classical Sizarship (1858); two First Entrance Prizes (1860).

YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring INSTRUCTION in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Orthography, Grammar, Composition, French, Classics, Science, &c., are invited to join Mr. SULLIVAN'S EVENING CLASS, 32, North Great George's-street. Private lessons given to Gentlemen during the day, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Monthly engagements may be made.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON. SALE IN DUBLIN, ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH NOV., 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of Maria Jordan, Frances Maria Browne, James Peter Browne, and Garret Bilghe, Owners; *Ex parte* The said Frances Maria Browne, and James Peter Browne, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY, 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, by AUCTION, the following lands and premises, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon, held under lease for 999 years from 1st May, 1792, in two lots.

Lot 1—Both villages of Clooncallagh, now known as Clooncalgybeg and Clooncalgymore, containing 543a. 0r. 11p., statute measure, and producing the nett yearly rent of £50 9s 9d.

Lot 2—Miltrane, otherwise Bailisias, now called Meeltraun O'Flyn, containing 111a. 2r. 24p., statute measure, and producing the nett yearly rent of £31 15s. 5d.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

BROWNE and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

This property, which consists of two detached denominations, each lying within a ring fence, well watered, and situate in a most fertile inland district, is occupied by a peaceable and industrious tenantry, and has the advantage of good public roads running through it.

Lot 1 will be sold subject to the rent reserved by the lease, being £16 3s 1d sterling, present currency, and will be bound to indemnify lot 2 therefrom.

The lands of Clooncalgybeg and Clooncalgymore are most advantageously situate in a most improving locality, are within one mile of Ballinlough, three miles of Williamstown, six miles of Castlerea, six of Ballyhaunis, and nine of Dunmore, all convenient post and market towns. The public road from Ballinlough to Ballymoe runs through these lands.

The lands of Meeltraun O'Flyn are also most advantageously situated in the centre of three most excellent post and market towns, being within five miles of Dunmore, five from Ballinlough, five from Ballyhaunis. The public road from Claremorris to Ballymoe runs through these lands.

The tenants in both lots hold under agreement from year to year, and on the expiration of the tenancies a considerable increase may be expected in the rental.

These lands can be very considerably improved by drainage, for which there is every facility.

For rentals and particulars, apply to Messrs. BROWNE and O'BRIEN, Solicitors, having the carriage of Sale, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin; WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq., Solicitor, Athlone; or at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of Mary Anne Anderson, Petitioner; James West, Respondent. Court of Chancery (Ireland), Regulation Act, 1850.

IN pursuance of the Decretal Order made in this matter, bearing date the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1859, I will, on MONDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at my Chambers, on the Inns'-quay, in the city of Dublin, set up to be Sold to the highest and fairest bidder, subject to certain conditions of sale, a Policy of Assurance for the sum of £300, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1845, and effected with the "Victoria Life Assurance and Loan Company, London, 1838," on the life of Ellen Haddican, of Tuam, in the county of Galway, then aged 63 years, as admitted on said Policy, at the annual premium of £23 12s., payable on every 30th day of October, during the life of said assured. The last premium has been paid up to the 30th day of October, 1860. Dated this 14th day of August, 1860. EDWARD LITTON.

For statement of title, conditions of sale, and further particulars, apply to RICHARD G. JONES, Solicitor for said Respondent, No. 17, Upper Gloucester-street Dublin.

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SEA BATHING DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL, AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE. On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor. Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges. TABLE D'HOTE. Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c. In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World. Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel. Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. "Bill" see "Bradshaw." Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

GENUINE **GERMAN SELTZER WATER,** Imported and Re-carbonated by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

Music.

AMERICAN PIANOFORTES M. GUNN & SONS respectfully solicit an inspection, by the musical public, of a very beautiful Square Grand Pianoforte, just received from one of the principal Piano Factories of New York. The case finished in Louis XIV. style, with richly carved console legs, mother o'pearl keys, inlaid tune board, &c. This instrument is remarkable for firmness and elasticity of touch, and extraordinary brilliancy and volume of tone. Also received, a choice stock of Evans' Patent English Harmoniums which are so superior to other instruments in quality of tone, variety of expression, rapidity of touch and durability. PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

Dress.

MR. AND MRS. CAMERON, Beg to announce their arrival from Paris and London, with a choice selection of SILKS, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY, which will be ready for inspection THIS DAY (MONDAY), 1st OCTOBER, 1860. 73, GRAFTON-STREET.

KID GLOVES AND SHOES CLEANED, free from smell, in one day, by WILLIAM PACKER and Co., Dyers and Scourers, No. 4, LEINSTER-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER. No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers. For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c." GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DAMSONS, PLUMS. T. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public, that the above are in good order for boiling, and would recommend intending purchasers to procure their supply, as they are Cheap at present. ALMERIA GRAPES, 1s. 6d. per lb. BOUQUETS, &c, &c. KIRBY, FRUITERER, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR **EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.**—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
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"THE BEST GOODS ARE INVARIABLY THE CHEAPEST." In no article of domestic consumption is this axiom so truthfully exemplified as in Tea. Therefore, to meet the demands of our customers, we have secured a "Chop" of "Souchong," finest imported this season, to which we respectfully solicit the attention of the public. Aiming as we do, not only to obtain, but secure, the highest meed of confidence, we have resolved that no pecuniary consideration shall induce us to submit to our customers and the public goods which have not been personally tested, and found genuine, and of intrinsic value. On these grounds alone we rest our claims on public patronage. Our present consignment is exclusively of the early spring croppings, possessing those delicious properties that have been so much admired by Connoisseurs in Tea.

PRESENT PRICES.

Finest Souchong, ...	4s. per lb.
Finest Quality Congou, ...	3s. 8d. per lb.
Second do. do.	3s. 4d. per lb.
Good Sound do.	3s. 0d. per lb.

Genuine Tea Company 13, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.

Good Stout Port............	26s per dozen.
Old Silky Port............	30s to 38s "
First-class Sherry..........	30s to 32s "
Excellent Sherry..........	26s "

GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO., Direct Wine Importers, 30, HENRY-STREET.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use. Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers. The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS." FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS." FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS." FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none. May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom. FRED. LEWIS, Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINE COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed. HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL, FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland. A. J. ALDRICH, 12 TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO THE CLERGY. **THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL,** 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C. Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families. The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors. Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage. Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale. N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY. THE BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN. Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North, J. H. Kincaid, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes consisting as it will of a mission schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortlettragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-place; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

, According to the builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee therefore earnestly call for the assistance of Christian friends, any of whom, disposed to collect, will be supplied by any of the above-named ladies with proper collecting papers.

Wants.

A CLERGYMAN, of experience and ability, wishes for a Situation as TUTOR in a gentleman's family; highest references and testimonials; young pupils preferred; a fair salary required.—Address "Clericus," IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG LADY, of the Established Church, having some hours to herself, wishes for a Morning Tuition in the immediate vicinity of Dublin; she instructs in English, French, and music.—Any letters addressed to "J. R. G.," IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to.

SUPERINTENDING AGENT, COLLECTOR, or MANAGER.—Employment Wanted as above, by a Gentleman of position and intelligence, and of active business habits; he can give the highest references as to character and capacity.—Letters addressed "Agent," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

APPRENTICE.—The Friends of a respectable, steady Young Girl, who has served part of her time to the Hosiery business, are anxious to place her in a similar post; she is a Protestant; a small fee would be given, and security to any amount.—Address "Apprentice," care of Rev. H. VERE WHITE, 37, Dawson-street.

AS LADY'S MAID, or would go as HOUSEMAID in a small, respectable family.—A most respectable person wishes to engage as above; understands dressmaking perfectly well, and can do up fine things in the neatest manner, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "T. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK (Professed), or COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER an active Woman, who understands her business in both capacities—baking and making her own barm; marketing, and the cutting up of meat; understands the pacing after a small dairy, if required; is a Protestant; has held high situations both in England and Ireland; has good references from the lady she has left; would go by the week for some time.—Any commands for "M. C.," at Mrs. Mitchel's, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to for a week.

DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation, as COOK, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, the baking of bread with her own barm; can undertake the management of a dairy, if required; the advertiser is a Protestant.—Any commands for "E. A." at 36, Mabbot-street, will be respectfully attended to.

A Good Plain COOK, a few days disengaged, a steady Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can produce long and satisfactory testimonials; has no objection to a part of the washing; will be found trustworthy and economical; wages not so much her object as a permanent situation; the advertiser has no incumbrance.—Address "E. M.," 34, Grafton-street, or 3, Cavendish-row.

AS COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business in anything she will engage to do; is a very good Plain Cook; exceedingly cleanly and regular in her habits; she has no incumbrance, and satisfactory references can be produced as to character and capability.—Please address "M. C. E." at 23, Grafton-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street, for a few days.

COOK (Good) and THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; would take a little washing if required; has no incumbrance; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. C. D.," 34, Henry-street, or 6, Grafton-street.

AS COOK (Good Plain) AND THOROUGH SERVANT a steady, active Young Woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; can wash and make up linen in the neatest manner, where a second servant is kept; has no objection to a respectable house of business.—Address "M. B.," Office of IRISH TIMES, or 36, Westmoreland-street.

KITCHENMAID, in a nobleman or gentleman's family, a steady Young Woman, who can be highly recommended; is a Protestant; would have no objection to act as Thorough Servant in a small, respectable family.—Address "M. M.," 6, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

WANTS a Situation, as INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active Man, of regular habits; he understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; without any incumbrance; plate and lamps; no objection to town or country; can be well recommended by his last and former masters.—Any commands for "J. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

INDOOR AND THOROUGH SERVANT, an active, humble, Middle-aged Man; understands his business, in and out cars, and cleaning plate, lamps, furniture, driving in single harness with safety; will be found useful and obliging, or would take a weekly situation; wages no object; is a Protestant.—Address "M. L. D. O.," IRISH TIMES Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN, or would act as COACHMAN AND GROOM, a steady, active Man, Middle aged; of practical experience; perfectly understands his business; can attend at table when required; is a Protestant; character good; no objection to the country.—Address "J.R.," 1, Cavendish-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

CURATE.—WANTED, a CURATE, for Waterville county Kerry; duty almost a sinecure; seaside good scenery; salary £80; paid quarterly.—Apply to "G. B. C.," Shircock, county Cavan.

TITLE FOR ORDERS.—The Incumbent of a Parish in a Southern County is desirous to meet with a Gentleman who would be willing to combine tuition with occasional parochial duty; the highest testimonials will be required; terms liberal.—Apply to "Rev. A. C.," care of Mr. THOMAS EVANS, 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN, having some leisure hours in the evenings, are anxious to avail themselves of the services of a Professional Gentleman, competent to instruct them in the Guitar or Banjo.—Apply, stating lowest terms by the month or quarter, to "G. F. B., Music," IRISH TIMES Office.

SCHOOLMASTER.—Wanted, for a School near Antrim, a First-class Master, educated under the Church Education Society, and highly recommended by them. The salary is £30 per annum, with a dwellinghouse. The master must be a married man, whose wife is capable of teaching needlework in the best manner. He must be a sound Churchman.—Address "A. B. C.," care of Rev. A. Leeper, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

GOVERNESSES AGENCY No. 4, GRAFTON-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1847. Mrs. ROBERTS begs to say that she has it now in her power to recommend accomplished Governesses, Irish, English, and Foreign. Letters from the country immediately attended to. Hours of business from Twelve to Four o'clock.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

IMPORTANT! THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!! ESTABLISHED 1791. The Largest and Cheapest Stock of WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH. To be had only at the Manufactory direct, 61 and 62, GREAT STRAND-STREET, Entrance 69, JERVIS-STREET. J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 29, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, (Late of Lamprey's). I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.; Patent Cork Screws, Children's Knives and Forks, Masticating knives, Knife and Fork for persons with one hand, Instantaneous Pen Makers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in case; Hunting and Military spurs, Saunders' American Razor Strop, Badger-hair Shaving Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste; Champagne Nippers, Flower Gatherers and Grape Scissors; Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs; Lamp Scissors, Paper Hangers' Scissors, Nail Files, Nail Nippers, Button Hooks, Corn Rasps, Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners; Superior Needles, Silver Thimbles, Silver and Steel Bodkins, Stilettoes, Mordan's Leads for Pencils, Steel Albert Chains and Watch Keys; Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety, and at Moderate Prices. Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed, Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened; Razors carefully Sharpened; Pen Knives Sharpened, or Newly Bladed; Scissors Ground and Sharpened, and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired. NO SECOND PRICE.

THE IRON BEDSTEAD TRADE. J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have added another large Show-room to the above department, and respectfully solicit inspection of their stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, which is unrivalled in this country for extent, completeness of assortment, and excellence of workmanship. Bedding supplied complete. In every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons.
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays; Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns.
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers.
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Are Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Washing Machines, Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions and Towns. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

IRON CASTINGS. Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Friar's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines. This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland. It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night without occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed. All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. B. PRICE, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin, where a "Model" can be seen for a few days.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

There have been considerable fluctuations during the past week in the value of money, and for the last couple of days a stringency is reported which is, however, quite exceptional, not having been produced by any one defined or permanent reason, but by a number of causes which have for the moment arisen and produced tightness. The market, although for some time past abundantly supplied, is nevertheless very sensitive, and on any reasonable demand springing up, the effect is considerably heightened by the fears of capitalists, who, in the present state of continental uneasiness, are the first and greatest alarmists, and take advantage of any circumstance calculated to enhance the value of money. This being the end of the financial quarter, there has been the usual slight pressure, and this, coupled with the payment of some heavy foreign railway calls, and somewhat larger remittances abroad, has been the principal reason for the increased demand. The bank return, too, is not so good, showing a considerable falling off in bullion, to the extent of £123,800. The "Reserve" has decreased by £89,700, and the deposits also have increased over £200,000. With the exception of the gold per the Dover Castle, not yet delivered, the arrivals of bullion during the week have not been extensive, and are still principally from America; but there has been an increase in the exports, about £200,000 having been sent to India by the vessel which leaves about this time.

On the Stock Exchange money has also risen in value; and, with the uncertainty as regards results on the Continent, there has been but little hope for the "Bulls," the market for Funds, or, indeed, for any other security, showing very little animation. Prices have somewhat receded, and would have fallen lower but for the inactivity which prevails, and the still great absence of speculation. The tone of the market has been weaker than the actual prices would indicate, and we may therefore expect that the market could not successfully withstand any decided cause of uneasiness which may arise, whether we regard Italy, the state of money, or the crops. To-day, however, there was a slight reaction upward in Funds.

In the Dublin market there have been during the week but few alterations to report—probably, the greatest animation was shown in Connorree Mining Shares, which have been very largely dealt in, consequent upon a reported improvement in the mine.

The London prices which guided our local market today, were slightly in advance of those of yesterday, and Consols consequently improved here to the extent of one-sixteenth, New Threes not having been negociated, and the business done being on a very limited scale, as is usual on Saturdays.

Bank of Ireland Stock again improved one-half per cent., and closed strongly; Royal Bank Shares realised their previous price, at which rate more shares would have been taken; Hibernians and Nationals were both on sale at enhanced prices, yesterday's quotation being tendered for the latter.

In Steam, transactions were confined to Dublin and Glasgows, which again produced a premium of one-eighth. Nominal rates in the other Steampacket Shares were as follows:—City of Dublin, £104 to £105; British and Irish, £45 to £46; and Dundalks (limited), £10½ to £10¾.

In Mines, Connorrees, as usual, exhibited much liveliness. They opened at a reduced rate and continued gradually to decline, but finally made a slight recovery. Mining Company of Ireland advanced one-eighth per share, and General Mines were in request at £4.

The only dealing in the Miscellaneous group of Shares was that in National Insurance, which produced their previous value.

The Railway market was very inactive, the business done being limited to Great Southern Stock, and Waterford and Limerick Shares, both which securities changed hands at their last prices, and appeared steady. Subjoined are the nominal rates:—Belfast and Northern Counties, £45, sellers; Thirds Cork and Passage, £10½, sellers; Dublin and Belfasts, £42¼, buyers; Dublin and Drogheda Thirds, £24½ to £24¾; Dublin and Wicklows, £5 5¼s, buyers; and Dundalks, £12¼ to £12¾. Midlands were in request.

The only dealing in Preference Securities was in Great Southern Preference Stock, which made a further improvement of one-eighth per cent., and closed strongly. Nominal prices in the other Preference Securities did not indicate any change of value whatever.

The half-yearly meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company was held on Wednesday. It was the most satisfactory held for many years, not alone as regards the high rate of dividend paid, but by the evident improvement which has taken place in the working character of the company, and the greater disposition than heretofore on the part of the directors to favour changes which could and ought long since to have been carried out. We attribute the improvements to the greater infusion of new blood among the proprietary and on the directory. The adoption of the proposition to subdivide the shares will still further promote this, and will, consequently, be productive of many advantages, while for the present holders the market value of the security will be undoubtedly enhanced.

The report and the chairman's statement showed that the productiveness of the mine had increased and that the directors had made great improvements in the arrangements for the shipment of the ore at Arklow, by the employment of a steam barge, for the conveyance of the ores, the extension of the pier, and the construction of a tramway. The accounts showed the nett profit to have been £14,884, out of which the directors appropriated £372 against bad debts; paid a dividend of £2 12s 6d per share, or at the rate of £105 per cent.; and carried over £1,387 to the next half year.

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

In metals there has been a quiet trade; prices are easy. Our market at the present moment is altogether devoid of interest, and there is no prospect of any immediate improvement.

Copper—Orders are scarce, and lower rates are indispensable to promote business. The standard has receded, also the prices of foreign copper, which may probably in a short time influence sellers of English to reduce fixed rates. There is less firmness exhibited by holders of second-hand parcels, and some concessions would be made to realise for immediate cash.

Iron—Quotations are unaltered, although contracts are limited, and ironmasters in want of orders. Shipping orders are small for all kinds of manufactured. Swedes bars in fair request, at £11; Scotch pigs quoted on 'Change to-day 51s 3d cash, 51s 6d three months.

Lead—Our market has been inanimate for the last few weeks, and now exhibits signs of weakness. It is not improbable that purchases might be effected at a slight reduction in our quotations. Second-hand lots of English pig are offering at £21.

Spelter—The transactions reported in this metal are mostly at £20 5s, but it seems scarcely the truth that business has actually been done at this price, since several parcels have been offered during the week to various consumers at £20. The market is evidently weak and declining, but there is a strong disposition to buy it up beyond the current value; but will avail nothing, as most buyers are too well acquainted with its present unsteady position to place any confidence in the above reports.

Tin—English continues in fair demand; refined in limited supply. Banca is held firmly, but not much inquired for. Straits is quoted at 132s, business having been done at this price; holders are mostly wanting an advance upon present rates.

Tin-plates—Makers are getting into stock; the price of tin will not enable them to take lower than previous rates.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3,239 tons of ore were sold, realising £18,885 13s 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £124 14s; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, £5 17s; quantity of fine copper, 222 tons 18 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale, the decline has been in the standards £3 and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month there has been no variation in the standard.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1,296 tons of ore were sold, realising £14,061 17s 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £108 8s 6d; average produce, 12 7-16ths; average price per ton, £10 17s; quantity of fine copper, 156 tons 6½ cwts. Compared with the last sale the advance has been—in the standard 15s, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s 10d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, £4 17s 6d, and in the price per ton of ore about 13s. Of the 1,296 tons ore sold on Tuesday, 660 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 8¾, and sold at an average standard of £113 13s 8d=£7 1s 6d per ton of ore; the remaining 636 tons were from foreign mines, which gave an average produce of 16¾, and sold at an average standard of £102 7s 2d=£14 5s per ton of ore. On Oct. 9, there will be offered for sale 1,558 tons of ore, from Cobre, Knockmahon, Berehaven, Walwich Bay, Wanerenooka, Worthing, and Wheal Fortune (Western Australia).

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week as taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1874
Manders and Co.,	444
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	262
Findlater and Co.,	17
J. Darcy and Son,	189
P. and J. Sweetman,	139
Watkins and Co.	172
Brennan, Price, and Co.,	22
All others,	12
Total	3087

The meeting of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company was held to-day, when the accounts showed that the profits for the half year had amounted to £17,300, out of which the directors declared a dividend of 4½ per cent., free of income-tax, for the half year, and carried over £15,000 to the next account.

The Customs Duties for the past week have amounted to £19,834 17s. 7d. thus—

	£	s	d
Tea	7,708	5	0
Muscovado sugar	1,581	19	5
Refined sugar	1,156	7	7
Coffee	109	3	3
Wine	757	9	6
Spirits	740	18	7
Tobacco	6,545	14	8
Timber	246	2	9
Miscellaneous	988	16	10
Total,	19,834	17	7

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Sept. 22d	Sept. 29
Consols	92¾	92½
New Three per cents.	92	
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	45½	45½
Cork and Bandon	14	14½
Cork and Passage	10½	10½
Belfast Junction	43	42½
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	205	205
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	12½
Great Southern and Western	112¼	111¾
Irish South Eastern	6	6
Midland Great Western	54½	54½
Waterford and Limerick	23½	23½
Bank of Ireland	239	241
Hibernian	37½	37
National	61½	61¼
Royal	27	26½
Atlantic	6½	6½
City of Dublin	104	104
Steam Ship Building Co.	53½	53½
Dundalk	10½	10½
Carysfort Mining Co.	9s 3d	9s 3d
Connorree	23s 0d	25s 0d
General Mining Company	4½	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13½	13½
Wicklow Copper	72	72
Alliance Gas	9½	9½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 29.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
Ditto account, 12th October	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92¾
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92½ 92
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	241
Royal	26½
STEAM.	
Dublin and Glasgow	50½
Atlantic (Limited)	6½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	25s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	72
Mining Company of Ireland,	13½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance	26
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5½
Waterford and Limerick	23
Great Southern and Western	111¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	92¾ ¾	92¾	92¾ ¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92¾ ¾	92¾ ¾
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92¾ 92	92½		92½	92½
Ditto for Account	92		92½		92½	92½
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 29.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93¼
Account, 93¼ ½
New Threes, shut

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, 93¼
Account, 93¼
New Threes shut

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93¼ ½
Account, 93¼ ½
New Threes, shut

3-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93¼ ¼
Account, 93¼ ½
New Threes, shut

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93¼
Account, 93¼
New Threes, shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians,—; Great Northern, 115¾ 16; Great Western, 74¾; Great Western of Canada, 12¾; Great Southern and Western 110¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½ 114¾; London and North Western, 101¾; Leeds Northern, 88½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾; Midland Stock, —; South Eastern, 84 3¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10—; York and North Midland, 88 7¾ 8½; London and South Western, 91¾ 2; Great Western, 74 3¾ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, —; Grand Trunk, 27¾; North British, 61½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are inactive at 93¼ ½. Shares opened dull with the exception of North Eastern, Berwick are flat and very weak in tone. Dovers and Easterns the weakest market. Dovers 83¼ ¾, Eastern Counties 53½. Canadian dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The English funds this morning again opened without variation, but experienced a decline of one-eighth in consequence of a temporary demand for money to meet the requirements for India, Railway calls, and the various payments at the close of the quarter. Ultimately, however, notwithstanding a continued fall of rain and another upward movement in the Corn market, prices returned to their original point. In the general Discount market the demand has been more active, but at the Bank the applications showed no great increase. No gold was taken from Bank to-day. In foreign Exchanges the rates were slightly lower than last post.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The unfavourable weather and a sudden pressure for money, rendered the funds dull to-day. The closing quotations of consols were, however, only about one-sixteenth per cent below those of yesterday. The settlement of monthly account in shares and foreign stocks, gave rise to the general alteration in prices. Some considerable amounts of money, hitherto left in the Stock Exchange, were to-day withdrawn, being wanted partly to purchase gold which is in increased demand for the Continent. 4 per cent was freely offered for short loans on consols, some considerable sums were borrowed from the Bank. The discount market likewise exhibited a sudden stringency, though rates for best bills were 3¾ to 4 per cent.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Business in the Stock Exchange is very limited, and the general tone of the market is rather flat, the cold and wet weather having a depressing influence. British Railway Stocks are rather heavy.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been rather animated, and prices have improved. The final quotation of Rentes was 68·65, or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 29.—Sales 16,000, including 8,000 on speculation and export. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 29.—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 88s; sixths, 66s. 2,400 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 29.—White wheat, 26s 0d to 32s 6d; red wheat, 25s to 32s 0d; oats, 10s to 10s 6d; barley 14s 6d to 17s 6d.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

Tea—Since our last report, the demand for all kinds of tea has been much restricted. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

Sugar—For good and fine raw sugars there has been a moderate inquiry, at about previously quoted rates; but low and damp parcels have moved off slowly, at barely late rates. West India qualities have realised 36s to 44s; Bengal, 34s to 46s; Mauritius, 36s to 45s; and Cuba, 38s to 42s per cwt. Refined goods—the show of which is rather limited—are dull, and common brown lumps may be had at 49s per cwt. In crushed and pieces, the transactions are much restricted. The Dutch Company's sale has gone off steadily, on higher terms.

Molasses—All kinds command the late advance in the quotations, but the inquiry is less active.

Coffee—At public sale a fair average business has been passing in this market at very full prices. Privately the demand continues steady.

Cocoa—We have no change to notice in the quotations; but the demand is somewhat firm. Trinidad has realised 65s 6d to 70s; Surinam, 69s to 71s; and Para, 64s per cwt.

Rice—The demand continues steady, and prices are well supported. Carolina—American cleaned—has sold at 23s 6d to 24s 6d mid. Dacca, 11s to 11s 3d; pinky Madras, 11s 3d; and good new white Bengal, 14s 6d per cwt.

Saltpetre—Very little business is passing in this article, and prices are barely supported.

Cotton—Importers continue very firm in their demands; the transactions, however, are only moderate, at late rates.

Hemp and Flax—Most kinds of hemp are steady in price, but the demand is somewhat heavy. In flax very little doing.

Fruit—Most kinds are in improved request, and prices rule a shade higher.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has sold slowly, at 51s 9d cash, mixed numbers. Copper is quiet. Burra Burra, £107; Chili, £98; Spanish, £97 to £98 per ton. Spelter is quoted at £20 5s. Tin and tin plates are steady in price.

Spirits—There is rather less activity in the demand for rum, at about the late advance in the quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s 7d; Demerara, 1s 10d per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits continue steady.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of English grain this week have been moderate, of foreign wheat and barley large, and small of oats.

The market was well attended by country buyers this morning, and towards the close a rather extensive business was transacted in foreign wheat at an advance of 2s per qr. upon the prices current last Monday; a similar improvement was also established on English.

Barley is rather dearer. Oats still at an advance of 6s per qr. Norfolk flour is held for 44s per sack, and American barrels are dearer.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	8648 qrs	53s 2d	Rye	— qrs	0s 0d
Barley	152 qrs	37s 5d	Beans	15 qrs	43s 0d
Oats	186 qrs	26s 0d	Peas	— qrs	0s 0d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1830	390	20	—	—	1070 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	28,466	18,050	12,048	—	—	11,550 brls. 5,840 sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN LONDON.—A powerful young fellow, giving the name of John Jones, was committed for trial on Friday, at Southwark, for being concerned in an assault upon John Darby, a steamboat fireman, and for robbing him. Darby was returning to his ship from the Victoria Theatre, when in Union-street, Borough, he was suddenly pounced upon by three men. One of them seized hold of his arms, another (the prisoner) caught him by the throat and pulled him back, nearly throttling him, while the third rifled his pockets of all the money they contained, amounting to 5s and some copper money, besides a Russian rouble. He said—"As soon as my pockets were rifled the two other fellows ran off, and then I suddenly disengaged myself from the prisoner's grasp, and seized hold of him. We struggled together for a minute or so, and I called out 'Police!' as loud as I could, but he managed to get away from me before a constable came up. I can swear positively to the prisoner as the man who held my throat." Police-constable 228 M had arrested him a few minutes after he escaped from Darby's grasp.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—MONDAY, OCT. 1.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL.—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Hamlet" and "Done on Both Sides."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Thursdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, amounted to 62,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds

TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.................................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.......................... 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.................................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.......................... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trade can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 4th, 1860.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
And 65, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,2[illegible]
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well as in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not
Those who in youth our wants sup
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO.,
formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No.4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.)

WE are conversant with the latest and most approved methods of Cutting.
We are careful in our Measurements.
We pay particular attention to the directions of Gentlemen Ordering.
We give "honest value for ready money."
We keep a carefully selected Stock of Goods, and
We avoid the absurd system of newspaper puffing, so much in vogue, which invariably leads to disappointment and annoyance to those who are deceived by it.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
51, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers at 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

The last soldier of the Pope is a prisoner of war. On Saturday the Sardinian fleet, by a skilful movement, silenced the sea batteries of Ancona, and then the sea line of the inner harbour was at their mercy. On the land side the Sardinians had taken four of the seven forts which defended the city. Nothing was left but to capitulate or to blow up the citadel, and bury the Papal troops in the ruins. Lamoriciere chose the former alternative, and surrendered. He and the remainder of the garrison are prisoners. The Pope's military force is collapsed, and there is an end to resistance.

The siege of Ancona has lasted nearly nine days. It once withstood the whole force of Barbarossa, and gallantly resisted the French in the wars of the first revolution. The defence seems to have been conducted with skill and spirit. The Sardinians acknowledge that they met with a stubborn resistance. On the other hand, the besiegers have never faltered. The streets of the old town of Ancona are narrow and tortuous, admirably adapted to assist a vigorous defence. We have no statement of the loss on either side, but it must have been severe. The garrison was composed of 7,000 Swiss, Bavarians, and veteran Austrians, with about 400 of the Irish Brigade. The Italian troops, if we are to believe the French journals, were worthless or disloyal. At the battle of Castel Fidardo they were the first to fly. The Pope's temporal power is gone for ever. He will not be permitted, should he remain at Rome, to levy the cutthroats of foreign nations, and form them into bands for the oppression of his own people. We are quite willing to believe that the remnant of the Irish Brigade fought well. Cowardice is not an Irish characteristic, and men, once they have committed themselves to a cause, will adhere to it. They were duped, deceived, and misled. From the first to the last they have been shamefully treated. Being at most but 1,100 men, they should have been kept well together; but they were broken into small fractions and placed in isolated positions. Their error was to have adopted a cause without due examination, not in having fought for it when they saw that cause crumbling around them. They are prisoners—prisoners of war; and that alone should make us speak gently of them. Only when they are extolled as giants, Paladins, and invincible heroes is adverse criticism provoked. They fought, we are sure, quite as vigorously, and from purer motives than the Bavarians or the Swiss. They share their captivity, which will be of short duration, and the best thing to be done is to look upon their campaign as an escapade or wild adventure. The character of Irish soldiers, as respects courage, does not depend upon the success or failure of 1,100 men under a Papal leader.

But what excuse can be offered for Lamoriciere? Granting that when he threw himself into Ancona he had hopes of aid from Austria, he must have known how broken was that reed when the Sardinian ships shelled his camp within hearing of Trieste. To save his credit he resisted until even resistance was impossible, and has thus sacrificed the lives of hundreds of brave men. The person of a General is usually safe, no matter how fierce the engagement, and he has no right, when success is hopeless, to sacrifice thousands of lives merely to save his own reputation.

While the Sardinians are clearing the Marches and Legations of their prisoners, the division on the east of the Apennines is steadily creeping southwards. By the last advices they were at Tivoli, within one day's march of Rome. Their banners may be seen from the battlements of the Vatican. That sight must determine the Pope either to make the best terms he can with Sardinia, or to fly to Spain, where alone he has powerful adherents. The question is, will he be permitted to leave Rome? His presence there is valuable to France, since it affords an excuse for French intervention, which the world now knows means French possession. The Sardinian telegrams assert that the Neapolitan troops recaptured Piedmont, and are masters of the line of the Volturno. If so, they must have driven Garibaldi out of the all but impregnable position of Cajazzo, and of this there is not a whisper. It is quite clear that it is now the object of the Sardinian Cabinet to cast a cloud upon the military skill and a doubt upon the successes of Garibaldi. The exaggeration by which the loss of 160 men at the Volturno was multiplied into 600 is a sufficient proof of the *animus* which now inspires the Sardinian journals.

But what is this for? Surely not to mark merely the hostility between Cavour and Garibaldi. There is a deeper motive, and it may be this. The forces of the King of Naples are chiefly Bavarians, Swiss, and Austrians. The threat of Cialdini did not refer only to the foreigners in the Pope's service. He spoke of those who oppressed ITALY at large, and, therefore, referred to the mercenaries of Naples. As long as Garibaldi swept all before him, so long Sardinia could not well interfere. But a check upon that General's movements, or the report of a check, causes the "cry of anguish" to be heard at Turin, and her forces will march, as they are marching, to give the populations the privilege of deciding upon their own Government, as Cavour and Thouvenel will.

But the French forces in Rome are to be considerably augmented. Marshal Vaillant has assumed the command, and is to be reinforced by two divisions of French soldiers. It is asserted that these men are intended to put down revolution and Garibaldi. Does any man believe that they will do so in order to restore the Kingdom of Naples to France? The curtain is gradually lifted and we catch glimpses of the figures behind it, uncertain, indeed, and partial, but disclosing something of the *mise en scene*. What if it be intended to establish a Muratist or Bonapartist dynasty at Naples? The annexation to Sardinia of Tuscany, Modena, or Parma, is not yet guaranteed by France, much less is the addition of the Papal dominions. From the Alps down to the frontier of Naples would form a compact territory for Victor Emmanuel. Are Naples and Sicily to be the price paid to France for liberty to "annex" thus far? Is this the meaning of that dark phrase in Cavour's despatch that Sardinia will not surrender any further portion of HER territories? Naples is not hers yet. Garibaldi is discredited. There is an opportunity cleverly made for France herself to seize the South of Italy, without a second violation of the solemn pledge of Victor Emmanuel.

But with France, or a French satrap in the South of Italy and Sicily, where is the freedom of the Mediterranean? How long would we remain masters of Malta, or Gibraltar, or the passage to India through Egypt? It is to a contingency akin to this that Lord John Russell must allude, when he declared in his last formal diplomatic document, that "the Great Powers are bent upon maintaining peace, "that Count Cavour must not abandon himself to the "dangerous illusion which would *bring France again* "*into the field and kindle an European war*, and that "Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic sea "which she watches over with the greatest anxiety." These are ominous words, but not more ominous than the new phase of the Italian complication seems to warrant.

AN Act was passed during the late session to enable the Commissioners of Public Works to make loans to enable proprietors to improve the dwellings of the labouring classes in Ireland. Having very recently shown the necessity that existed for improving this class of dwellings, we now publish the "terms" upon which "loans" will be granted. No loans will be made for repairing or enlarging old dwellinghouses. The smallest sum that will be lent to one person is £200—the largest, £1,000. No larger sum will be granted than £60 for each labourer's dwelling, the applicant being bound to provide materials and labour to the value of, at least, one-fourth more; the cost of each labourer's dwelling will thus be, at the least, £75. The plans and specifications must be approved by the Commissioners of Public Works. A second instalment will not be granted until proof is given that a proper use has been made of the first. Previously to the last instalment being granted proper ashpits must be erected in a substantial manner, and on a suitable site, together with a small enclosed yard. The applicant for a loan must set forth the facilities of obtaining materials and water, whether river or spring. He must send in an ordnance sheet, with the boundaries of the estate and the proposed site of the dwellings marked in red ink; also plans and sections drawn on a scale of eight feet to the inch, with estimates and specifications to correspond. To assist proprietors who may wish to erect labourers' dwellings, Sir Richard Griffith has published, from the Board of Public Works, one of the most useful and portable manuals we have ever seen. It contains an abstract of the act, a complete specimen of "specification of works" to be done in erecting the dwellings, and fifteen lithographs of plans, elevations, and sections for cottages of three different classes. There is only one improvement we could suggest—namely, that the cost of erecting a cottage on any of these plans were set down. Of course, the cost will vary according to the facility for procuring labour and materials; but an approximation could be made calculated upon the usual cost in Dublin. The plans in the manual are admirable, and the cottages erected in accordance with them will be singularly convenient. They are not servile copies of the plans published by the English Board of Works, but original, and formed to suit the requirements of this country.

The *Times* on the Pope:—

Another protest from the Pope! These shrieks of injured innocence are very distressing. Will nobody go to the rescue? No old lady in the hands of two ruffians ever called "Help!" more lustily and more uselessly. Her African footman, whom she hired at fabulous wages, has been well threshed, and has run to shelter. The Irish guards whom she hired to annoy her neighbours, have been taken away to the police-office. She who has so long stood upon her rights as a householder and defied the police now screams for them in vain, making the whole neighbourhood resound to her lamentations, filling the whole atmosphere with her cries, and obtaining little more than a dry and sarcastic assurance that her assailants are only removing a few articles of apparel which are quite unsuited to her position in society, and never really belonged to her.

"It is very painful to be unceasingly obliged to recount events more and more deplorable." It must be very unpleasant. Here is the Pope, who has been all his Popedom the most harmless and innocent of mortals. He never gave any provocation to any one. He says it, and let Perugia if she dare gainsay the infallible word of the Pope. Even after the Romagnas had been taken away from him, and while the Holy Father was innocently endeavouring to increase "the very restricted number of his forces" by getting together all the rapscallions of Europe, and sending them forth to make that solitude which, under the temporal dominion of the Church, is the only sure preparation for a peace—even while the Sovereign of Rome was thus innocently employed, the Piedmontese actually got possession of Pesaro, and took captive the Commandant, who had laboured in defence of the town. They then went to Perugia, and here they had the unparalleled effrontery to capture the General who commanded against them. Perugia, it is true, sustained the assault with great vigour, and even the protesting Pope is rather proud of his fighting garrison. But he has no further pleasant resting-place in his memory of sorrows. As he proceeds with his tale of woes he can only record that the robbers "marched" upon Foligno, which seems to have yielded to mere demonstration of military force. Beyond this he is obliged to seek a still milder word to characterise the tameness of submission and the lamblike and Christian mildness of the adherents of this meek and suffering martyr. They "impetuously assaulted" Pesaro, they "attacked" Perugia they "marched upon" Foligno, but they only "came to" Spoleto. Alas, the resistance diminished in a direct ratio to the value of the Papal forces engaged; it was glorious at Pesaro, it was good at Perugia, it was very moderate at Foligno, and it was *nil* at Spoleto. At other places it was *vidi* and *vici*, at Spoleto it was only *veni*. Even at Orvieto we have the Papal testimony that the town was "carried" by the volunteers who fight in the interest of Piedmont, and Viterbo holds out still, although the Pope has little hope of it. The Pope does not say so, but, although certain feelings of the Old Adam do seem to rise up within him when he speaks of the defence of Perugia, there can be no doubt that in his pastoral and episcopal capacity he must be pleased to know that no guilty carnal warfare took place at Spoleto, and that there was no bloodshed there to raise it to a disgraceful equality with Donnybrook Fair. These, however, are only the thrice repeated catalogue of the Holy Father's wrongs—how much he has been despoiled, and how frail have been his defences. The moral of this statement is that really these Swiss, and these Bavarians, and these brave Belgians, and these brave Irish are all nonsense. The Pope has given them a fair trial, and his good friends may behold what has come of them. Trusting to these, "the Holy Father has seen nearly all the States which were the patrimony of the Church and the Catholics torn away from him bit by bit." The question he wishes to put is—Does the Emperor mean business? Do the great Powers intend to come down and enable the Pope to do what he likes with his own, and teach those serfs who are the property of the Church and of all good Catholics to return to their holy bondage to the Pope and his Cardinals? If they do not do this, they are of no use to the Pope; for this is what the Pope understands to be "justice, order, and morality;" and where can there be any justice, order, or morality if Holy Church is not to be supported in dealing with her own serfs? Moreover, if they will not do this, then the Pope protests once again that they are failing in their duty to those many millions of Catholics who are scattered throughout the kingdoms, and who demand that their Governments shall put an end to the distress and the calamities which oppress their common Father.

We cannot discover from this energetic document any new facts or any new phase of the Italian question. It is another wail—that is all. Neither is it much more careful of the truth than other excited calls for assistance from the same quarter. Like other squibs, the greatest bounce is in its tail. That all the many millions of Catholics are calling upon their Governments to send their Catholic armies to put down the Catholic inhabitants of the Roman States is a startling experiment upon the credulity of mankind, even in a State paper dated from the Vatican. It is a little notorious that if the Catholics were all polled, the decision would be very much the other way. The pious Catholics think almost unanimously that the Head of the Catholic Church would be more efficient in his spiritual capacity if he were relieved from the incumbrance of a petty temporal principality. The liberal political Catholics think universally that the scandal of an ecclesiastical tyranny ought to be abated. The millions thus vouched are only the hierarchy and a little knot of fanatics, having influence, no doubt, over a certain number of old women of each sex. But if these protests were as true as they are fallacious, and as powerful as they are imbecile, of what use can they be? While the Pope protests Sardinia advances. Ancona is going, if it be not already gone. There is no chance that Europe will disgrace herself by becoming the executioner of this ecclesiastical tyrant. His temporal power is dwindling to the vanishing point. There will be nothing left soon but the Pope, and General Goyon protecting him. Why does not the Great Priest come out of the little tyrant at once? How great that Priest would be! How entirely independent of Napoleon III. and of Victor Emmanuel! How unnecessary then would be these mendicant appeals and undignified protests! It is the little shivering Italian Prince who now clasps the knees of the averted Monarchs. If the Roman Catholic Church wishes to be free, she ought to call forth her Spiritual Chief from the body of this moribund tyranny.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

Though Mazzini the Impracticable and Dumas the Absurd bode the movements of Garibaldi no good, the merchants of London have set their hearts on his final success, and are giving hostages to fortune for the result. This is evinced by the fact that some of the steadiest commercial men of London—men who examine every matter with an eye to the balance sheet—have entrusted their property to Neapolitan merchants, who, under the rule of King Bomba, were not considered worthy of commercial confidence, but are now credited with bales, casks, and packages. The circumstance that these business men are giving abundant credit settles in my mind the stability of the Neapolitan Government under Garibaldi's rule. It was a misstatement on the part of those journals who represented Ledru Rollin to have joined the Dictator in Italy. He is still in London, and it is fervently prayed he may remain here, and not add another to the incapables who are gathering around the Dictator with their visionary projects. The distastes, however, with which Louis Napoleon is supposed to regard the Red faction has been made too much of. If he look on their movements with suspicion, it is not to be forgotten that Lamoriciere—stanch Bourbonite and intriguer—finds no favour with the Emperor, and that any disasters to diminish his prestige would be grateful to the Imperial prejudices. Sufficient proof has been afforded of the light in which the Franco-Papal forces were regarded at head-quarters by the refusal to allow Pimodan's funeral to be conducted at Paris, and the order to bury him in the Papal States. It may be superfluous to mention that one important effect of the proclamation of Garibaldi, by which the constitutional statues of Piedmont, published 4th March, 1848, is declared the fundamental law of Southern Italy is the blessing of religious liberty. Under the Neapolitan statute, proclaimed by Ferdinand II. in Feb., 1848, and recently revived by Francis II., the public exercise of any religion other than the Roman Catholic was forbidden, while the Piedmont statute declares the Roman Catholic religion to be that of the state, it expressly tolerates the existence of other communions; but we must not allow our attention to be absorbed in Italy, to the danger of things at home. Last night's *Gazette* contains a notification that Lord John Russell has received from the Sardinian Minister in London a communication that Ancona is blockaded, and that Cavour promises that the principles of maritime law established by the congress of Paris will be scrupulously adhered to. Under this declaration, once connived at by our Foreign Secretary, lurks the surrender of our oldest hitherto and most cherished right, the empire of the seas. Great Britain has ever maintained its right to search neutral ships for goods belonging to enemies—a right in defence of which Collingwood fought and Nelson bled. At the Paris congress, Lord Clarendon surrendered it without consulting the nation. The report of the select committee of the House of Commons, on merchant shipping, printed during the present recess, thus alludes to the right:—"In the war with Russia in 1854, England having formed an alliance with France, both nations waived their right to confiscate enemies' goods in neutral ships, as also neutral goods, not contraband of war, found on board an enemy's ship. This mutual, but *provisional* waiver, placed the allies in harmonious action. Before the return of peace, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, gave a formal sanction to this principle." America refused to be a party to the declaration. The report adds:—"Our shipowners will be thus placed at an immense disadvantage, in the event of a war breaking out with any important European Power. In fact, should the declaration of Paris remain in force during a period of hostilities, the whole of our carrying trade would be inevitably transferred to America and other neutral bottoms. You recollect this report was generally attributed to the pen of W. Schaw Lindsay, the merchant shipper, whose views are certainly not those of the Opposition. This provisional arrangement first received the authority of our Government in a recent order of council, that in case of hostilities with China, a people having no sea commerce, her Majesty's naval forces should act in conformity with the declaration of Paris. It has now received from Lord Palmerston's Government a second confirmation. Before our present course of action Britannia ruled the waves. By this right we destroyed the commerce of France in the last war, and defeated her aspirations to universal monarchy. Should we again be called on to act, we throw away our deadliest weapons and provide allies to our enemy. It is needless to point out how Louis Napoleon has managed this piece of diplomacy, both in the Eastern Seas and the Italian crisis. It is too early yet to anticipate how the affairs will be generally received, but there are indications of a determination not to allow the Government to succeed in their designs. Half a century ago they would have been pronounced treasonable.

I mentioned to you the intended appearance of the *Treaty* a journal to enlighten us on the advantages of the Commercial Treaty. It is announced that the first number will appear on the 3rd of October. It is said the idea has also given rise to another weekly, of the same class, to be called *The Commercial World*, the object of which will be to foster commercial relations between France and England, and it is intended to embrace the highest order of political economy. The scheme was a favourite one of the late Mr. Wilson. Your antiquarian readers will be glad to learn that Mr. N. Davis is preparing for publication, an account of the excavations and researches, conducted under the auspices of her Majesty's Government, on the site of Carthage and its neighbourhood. Lord Brougham's long-promised "Treaties on the British Constitution" will appear next month. The noble and learned lord still passes from flower to flower, a busy bee gathering honey as he goes. His critiques on the House of Commons for vapid talking do not please the frequenters of Westminster. During the session his constant delight was to declare the other House was returning to the spirit of the derivation of Parliament (a *Parliamentum colloquium*, a house of talk). If the noble lord practised as he preached, his sermon might come with better effect, but no peer was so ready as Brougham to make a long-winded speech about nothing. However unimportant the petition he was about to present, he could not dismiss it without a long harangue, beginning in a stereotyped form—"My Lurds (Lords), I hold in my hand a petition from a highly respectable body of men," the certain prelude to a half hour's discourse on some trivial theme. However he has adopted the conclusion of the Philadelphian gentleman who, when asked to subscribe towards the endowment of a professorship of elocution in a Pennsylvanian College, said, "I consider the gift of the gab to be the curse of our country, and will not give a red cent to encourage the nuisance." The Count Le Basan-Court, the Government historian of the Crimean war, has just published a history of the recent Italian campaign, that is to be distributed to the army only. A series of drawings ordered for the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, relating to the Italian war (number one), are being at present exhibited at Pall-mall, and draw great crowds. A locomotive road travelling company is about to be organised for Scotch and Irish roads, with the purpose of sending steam engines along the public thoroughfares. They expect 10 per cent. on this investment, and are principally Scotch connected with it. The cost of each engine will be about £1,000. I have seen the engines working occasionally over some of the main roads of the Surrey side of London, and could discover no difficulty to their general introduction. The engine was in every instance under the control of the guide, and seemed in nowise to impede the traffic, unless so far as it drew a crowd after it. A curious instance of puffing has just appeared in some of the newspapers. Martin Tupper, of proverbial philosophy notoriety, lately published a work which he calls "Three Hundred Sonnets." The *Saturday Review*, in the course of an article of severe criticism, made use of the words, "There is an elaborate sumptuousness about it that is quite imposing." This quasi laudatory sentence is picked out from its context and appended to the advertisement of the book, and the malignant critic is compelled "to hoise with his own petard." As I helped to give currency to the rumour, I take this opportunity of saying that Mr. Sala contradicts the statement that he is to be the editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*.

Fashionable Intelligence.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

The Queen and the Prince Consort arrived at Coburg on Tuesday. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness remain in strict retirement, owing to the lamented decease of the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Coburg.

On Thursday Miss Caroline Paget, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Paget, one of the representatives of Nottingham, was married to Mr. W. Mellor, the other member for that borough. The wedding took place at Ruddington, Notts, where the residence of the bride's father is situated; and the health of the happy couple was proposed at the breakfast by Mr. Baron Channell.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will shortly leave town on a visit to Sir George Wombwell, Bart., at his seat in Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Abercorn is expected in town early in the ensuing week, from Baron's Court, county Tyrone. The Marchioness and Lady Georgiana Hamilton are visiting the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, where the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith and a large circle are assembled. Viscount Hamilton, M.P., is visiting in Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are expected home on Monday next, from a tour in Italy and Germany.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam are expected in Grosvenor-square early in the following month, in order to attend the nuptials of the Hon. M. Kolle and Lady Gertrude Douglas, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Morton.

Viscountess Jocelyn and family have left Tollymore Park, Ireland, where her ladyship has been staying with the Earl and Countess of Roden, for Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, to visit the Hon. Spencer and Lady Harriet Cowper.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Chatterton and Lady Chatterton have left Howchin's Hotel, on a tour of visits in Somersetshire.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Viscount Carlingford, Rev R Meuleverer and the Misses Meuleverer, Mr and Miss Baxter, Captain and Mrs Putland Newberry, Mr and Mrs H Hall and family, Mr and Mrs Robinson, Dr and Mrs Collins, Mrs Handcock, Madame der Nahmer and family, Mr and Mrs Cleaton, Mrs and the Miss Murray, Mr and Mrs Scott, Mr and Mrs Franklin, J Rowley, Esq, R N. Departures—Lord and Lady Dunnally and family, for Kilboy; Count de Jarnac, for Thomastown Castle; Mr and Mrs James Browne and party, of New York, for Portrush; Mr and Mrs C Langdale, for Rathmines; Mrs and Miss de Montmorency, and Mr Raymond de Montmorency, for Fitzwilliam-square; Miss Blake, Miss Burke, and suite, Mrs and Miss Harvey, for Wexford; Colonel Ronaldson for England.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

The presentation of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," on Saturday evening, brought the Italian Opera engagement to a close. The theatre was crowded to overflowing, a fact owing in some measure to an opinion which generally prevailed that it was probably the last time Madame Grisi would appear in Dublin. In common with the thousands who season after season have heard the great *prima donna* we would regret this, for the place which she occupies on the lyric stage can never be supplied. Next to "Norma," the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" is most associated in the public mind with her brilliant career. Her fame as a dramatic actress in the character is universal, and her appearance in it has been ever hailed with joy. The cast on Saturday evening was the same as on preceding nights. Madame Viardot Garcia in the *rôle* of "Maffeo Orsini" was obliged to give her exquisite version of the favourite brindisi, "Il Segreto" three times. Signor Mario was in excellent voice, and gave the songs incidental to the part of "Gennaro" with splendid effect. He never looked so handsome, nor indeed sung better. Signors Graziani and Ciampi also appeared, and the opera went off with perfect success. It was a brilliant termination to a series of operas which afforded much pleasure and enjoyment to the musical public. At the close the leading *artistes* were called before the curtain, and, as Madame Grisi particularly made her parting *conge*, cheers, long and loud, echoed through the house. The dramatic season commences this evening, with a splendid company, including Mr. Montgomery, the renowned tragedian.

The Church.

The Act relating to the Church Temporalities which was passed last session has been printed. It contains thirty-seven clauses; of these the majority have reference to the powers of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners in leasing and managing Church property.

Thanks.

The Committee of Swift's Alley District Church—To Mrs. Cox for 5s. towards the Sunday school Breakfast Fund, per Rev. Henry Vere White, minister.

The Army.

The following is a list of the number of subalterns by which each cavalry regiment is now deficient in its establishment:—

1st Dragoon Guards	4	6th Dragoons	2
2nd "	1	7th Hussars	1
3rd "	2	8th "	2
4th "	1	11th "	1
7th "	3	12th "	1
1st Dragoons	1	14th Light Dragoons	1
2nd "	1	15th Hussars	1
3rd Light Dragoons	2	16 Lancers	1
4th "	1	17th "	2
5th Lancers	3	18th Hussars	4

The 5th and 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons, have their full complement of officers.

22nd Regiment.—We are sorry to read the following in a letter from Malta:—"There has been a good deal of military insubordination of late among the troops in garrison, and a few days ago a man of the 22nd Regiment was tried by general court-martial for striking his captain. Robberies and other offences committed by soldiers are becoming quite common, the object alleged in many cases by the culprits being to escape military duty."

32nd Light Infantry—The veterans of the 32nd Regiment, who immortalised themselves by the memorable defence of Lucknow, were invited to spend a day at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The band of the regiment, of whom six or seven were at Lucknow at the time, came with them. There were in all about 150 men, under the command of Brevet-Major Edmundstoune, accompanied by Captain Giddings and Quartermaster Stribling. Although the invitation was limited to those non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who shared in the heroic defence, there were many officers present in civilian's dress, who seemed heartily to join in the pleasures more particularly provided for the elect. The tempestuous weather of the morning threw a gloom over the out-door proceedings, and put a stop to sundry sports and pastimes which would otherwise have been celebrated in the grounds. About twenty-four sergeants, and the wives and children of some of them, partook of a substantial dinner, provided by Mr. Strange, and a magnanimous officer of the regiment stood sponsor for many additional ports and sherries to improve the occasion.

PROGRESS OF NEW YORK.—The prediction recorded by a mathematical genius in the year 1805 has received, in the returns of the national census, a remarkable verification. Fifty-five years ago New York contained 75,700 inhabitants, which this curious individual predicted would be increased to 882,832 in 1860. This estimate was published in Valentine's "Manual of the Common Council" of that date. Another calculator, taking the ratio of increase since 1805 as a basis, finds that in 1900 the city of New York will contain 5,257,493 inhabitants, being at least two millions more than the present population of this metropolis. Should London, however, continue to increase during the remainder of the century at the same rate as during the last forty years, her population will then considerably exceed that anticipated for New York.—*London American.*

JEWISH MARRIAGES.—A curious case was argued at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday, before Mr. Corrie. Henry Nathan, a man about 50 years of age, described as a general dealer and attendant at auction sales, residing at 43, Bowling green-lane, Clerkenwell, appeared to show cause why he should not be adjudged to be the father of two children, to whom Elizabeth Isaacs, of No. 6, Oldham-place, Clerkenwell, had given birth. Mr. Wakeling, for the complainant, said that in August, 1844, the complainant was married to a Mr. Morris Abrahams, and lived with him five years, having two children by him. The complainant's husband then left her and went to live with another woman, and the complainant some time afterwards cohabited with the defendant, who was then living in Crown-street, Soho. On the 24th of May, 1854, the complainant had a child by the defendant, she at that time living with the defendant in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. On the 20th of July, 1858, the complainant had another child by the defendant. They then lived together as man and wife, when the complainant left him. The defendant promised the complainant he would marry her if she got divorced from her husband, and in December, 1858, the complainant was divorced, according to the Jewish religion, in Leadenhall-street, and her husband gave her £40 at the time, and took her two children with him, and since then he has married another woman. The defendant paid for both children, and always treated them as his own. The whole of the money which the complainant had received when she was divorced had been spent while she was cohabiting with the defendant, and as he now refused to support the children the present summons was taken out. Mr. Sleigh said the complainant's divorce from her husband was not valid under English law, and, being a married woman, she could not be entitled to the benefit of the Bastardy Act. Mr. Corrie, in dismissing the summons, said the mere fact of a man having intercourse with another man's wife would not bastardise the issue. Mr. Wakeling, if the case was pressed elsewhere, would have great difficulty in proving the question of nonaccess.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half past Four, a.m

CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

TURIN, 29TH.—The Sardinian fleet having yesterday, by a bold manœuvre, destroyed all the battalions of the port of Ancona, General Lamoriciere sent two envoys to General Fanti this morning, and the articles of capitulation of Ancona were drawn up.

LAMORICIERE AND HIS ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR.

TURIN, SATURDAY, 2 P.M.—Ancona capitulated this morning. General Lamoriciere is a prisoner of war, with the whole garrison.

REPORTED TREASON OF LAMORICIERE.

BRUSSELS, SUNDAY—The *Independance Belge* publishes the following telegram, dated Bologna, 30th Sept.:—"The portfolio of Gen. Lamoriciere has fallen into the hands of Gen. Fanti. It contains letters of the most compromising character, and most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimists, and even the Red Republican party, against the Government of the Emperor Napoleon."

DEPARTURE OF VICTOR EMMANUEL FOR ITALY.

TURIN, 29TH SEPTEMBER.—The King has left Turin amid the loud cheering of the population. Prince Carignan has arrived here.

NEAPOLITAN DEPUTATION TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

TURIN, SEPT. 29.—A deputation of the inhabitants of Naples, which left that city on the 26th instant, is on its way to meet King Victor Emmanuel, with the object of presenting an address to his Majesty, inviting him to come to Naples, in order to restore tranquillity, and to diffuse the benefit of liberty, order, and progress.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL GOYON.

The Sardinian Government has been informed that Gen. Goyon has received instructions, authorising him to extend his action so far as the military conditions to which it is naturally subordinate will permit him. It only appertains to the Powers assembled in Congress to pronounce one day on questions which have arisen in Italy from the late events, but until then the Government of the Emperor, in conformity with the mission which it has imposed upon itself, will continue to discharge the duties resulting from its sympathies with the Holy Father, and from the presence of our flag in the capital of the Catholic world.

THE IRISH IN ITALY.

The Marquis of Normanby, in a letter to the *Globe*, extols the bravery of the Irish at Spoleto, and says that the telegrams from good sources are not worthy of credit, and expresses sympathy for the unfortunate young Sovereign of Naples.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that on Thursday a privy council was held at St. Cloud, at which it is understood that a proposal of General de Goyon to augment the French army of occupation of Rome to 20,000, as some say to put down Garibaldi, was discussed. It is to be feared that the result was a decision which will lead to a bloody war, and at the best put an end, for a long time to come, to all hopes of the regeneration of Italy.

Marshal Vaillant leaves Paris to take the command of the French army of Italy, and he will speedily be followed by two divisions.

PARIS, SUNDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree raising M. Chasseloup Loubat to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The *Moniteur* also contains the following:—"The Emperor has decided upon immediately reinforcing the corps of occupation at Rome by sending a division of infantry, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery."

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Simultaneously with this news it is stated, more positively than ever, that the Pope has made up his mind to leave Rome. What possible excuse can there be for the French invasion of Italy? Every French newspaper now cries out on Garibaldi. He has just formed at Naples a Red Ministry; but the term "Red" does not now in Italy mean Republicanism, but distrust of France.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* says the vanguard of the Sardinian army is at Tivoli, six kilometres from Rome.

The same journal announces that the Neapolitan Royalists have retaken Piedmont, and are masters of the Volturno.

PARIS, SUNDAY, SEPT. 30TH.—The reply given to the Duke de Cadore, who was deputed to ascertain the real intentions of France in reference to the protection of the Holy See, contained the assurance that nobody deplored more than the Emperor the course taken by Sardinia. Under critical circumstances the employment of force, instead of diminishing, was but to aggravate the evil by plunging Italy into a struggle from which a general war might arise. The reply also stated that, in order to afford an efficacious protection to the Holy See, the French army in the Papal States would be increased to 24,000 men, whose mission would be to have the patrimony of St. Peter respected; this patrimony, popularly so called, comprising a population of 420,000 souls, including Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo. Marshal Vaillant, the defender of Rome in 1848, will, in case of need, assume the command-in-chief of the army of occupation, should the patrimony of St. Peter be threatened by either Garibaldi or Piedmont.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

VIENNA, SATURDAY EVENING.—To-day the members of the Council of the Empire were received by the Emperor in final audience. The Emperor addressed them as follows:—"I have heard with satisfaction the repeated expressions of love for the fatherland, and of our loyalty as subjects. I confidently expect that my resolutions respecting your views will, when promulgated, meet with ready concurrence, and that my good intentions will be gratefully acknowledged. I also expect that the inauguration of popular institutions will obtain your energetic support.

VIENNA, 30TH SEPT.—The Emperor has sent by telegraph to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his sincere expressions of condolence upon the demise of the mother of Prince Albert.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FRIDAY EVENING.—Signor Leymeri has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands. General Narvaez has returned to Spain, and will reside at Lago.

An officer has been shot at the camp for having committed an act of insubordination.

The letter which the Empress of the French left at Mahon on his passage to Algiers contains a friendly compliment to the Queen of Spain.

HUNGARY.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—It is stated that, [illegible] the forces constituting the army of Hungary be [illegible] by the Emperor, a refusal to pay the taxes will be organised throughout the kingdom.

TRIESTE, SUNDAY.—The reason assigned for the order to extinguish the lights on the Venetian Litoral is, that Garibaldi's agents secretly entered the lagunes at night in order to take soundings.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT, 21ST SEPT. (VIA MARSEILLES).—Fuad Pacha has summoned hither the Chiefs of the Druses, in order to justify themselves. The majority of them have refused to comply with the summons. It is asserted that a Turco-French expedition is about to march on Deer El Kamar.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Royal mail steamer America, from Boston 19th, and Halifax 21st, arrived off the harbour shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. She landed eleven passengers and all her mails, consisting of 89 sacks, and proceeded again. All well. The Arabia and Jura had arrived out.

The Prince of Wales went on the 17th to the American side of the Falls, and visited Goat Island. He crossed the Suspension Bridge, and visited the Whirlpool. He goes to Queenstown to lay the corner stone of an obelisk where Brock fell. In the afternoon he will leave for Hamilton, where the annual provincial fair opens.

CAPTURE AND THREATENED EXECUTION OF GENERAL WALKER.

A Spanish war steamer arrived at Havana from Omoa, on the 4th, and Truxillo on the 7th inst. She reports that the British war steamer Icarus, with a transport and troops, under the command of Alvarez, proceeded to Rioagro, where Walker's army had encamped. The Icarus proceeded up the river and captured Walker

EST NEWS.

AGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Halt past Four, a.m

ULATION OF ANCONA.

The Sardinian fleet having yesterday, re, destroyed all the battalions of the eneral Lamoriciere sent two envoys his morning, and the articles of capi- were drawn up.

E AND HIS ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR.

AY, 2 P.M.—Ancona capitulated this l Lamoriciere is a prisoner of war, rrison.

TREASON OF LAMORICIERE.

AY—The *Independance Belge* publishes gram, dated Bologna, 30th Sept.:—"The Lamoriciere has fallen into the hands of tains letters of the most compromising nost positive proofs of numerous in- to with the Legitimists, and even the party, against the Government Napoleon."

OF VICTOR EMMANUEL FOR ITALY.

EPTEMBER.—The King has left Turin cheering of the population. Prince ved here.

N DEPUTATION TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

9.—A deputation of the inhabitants of t that city on the 26th instant, is on ing Victor Emmanuel, with the object address to his Majesty, inviting him , in order to restore tranquillity, and efit of liberty, order, and progress.

ONS TO GENERAL GOYON.

Government has been informed that eceived instructions, authorising him so far as the military conditions to ily subordinate will permit him. It only Powers assembled in Congress to pro- questions which have arisen in Italy ts, but until then the Government of onformity with the mission which it itself, will continue to discharge the from its sympathies with the Holy the presence of our flag in the capital world.

E IRISH IN ITALY.

Normanby, in a letter to the *Globe*, of the Irish at Spoleto, and says that good sources are not worthy of credit, mpathy for the unfortunate young es.

HE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME.

spondent of the *Daily News* says that ivy council was held at St. Cloud, rstood that a proposal of General de t the French army of occupation or some say to put down Garibaldi, was is to be feared that the result was will lead to a bloody war, and at the r a long time to come, to all hopes of t Italy.

t leaves Paris to take the command y of Italy, and he will speedily be visions.

MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains a M. Chasseloup Loubat to the rank of f Legion of Honour. The *Moniteur* ollowing:—"The Emperor has decided reinforcing the corps of occupation ng a division of infantry, 2 squadrons battery of artillery."

ANCE AND ITALY.

with this news it is stated, more posi- that the Pope has made up his mind What possible excuse can there be for asion of Ita y? Every French news- out on Garibaldi. He has just formed l Ministry; but the term "Red" does y mean Republicanism, but distrust of

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SUNDAY EVENING.—The Royal mail , from Boston 19th, and Halifax 21st, ar- our shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. passengers and all her mails, con- cks, and proceeded again. All well. Jura had arrived out.

Wales went on the 17th to the Ameri- Falls, and visited Goat Island. He nsion Bridge, and visited the Whirlpool. stown to lay the corner stone of an rock fell. In the afternoon he will on, where the annual provincial fair

D THREATENED EXECUTION GENERAL WALKER.

r steamer arrived at Havana from , and Truxillo on the 7th inst. She re- tish war steamer Icarus, with a trans- nder the command of Alvarez, proceed- ere Walker's army had encamped. The , up the river and captured Walker, with seventy of his men, all of whom were taken to Truxillo, and delivered to the authorities of Honduras. Walker's men were very destitute, and many of them, being sick, were permitted to return to the United States on condition of never engaging again in an expedition against Central America. General Walker and Colonel Kudler are to be shot.

MEXICO.

Mr. M'Lane, American Ambassador to Mexico, was expected to leave Washington on the 20th. It is understood that he goes prepared to carry out the new policy of intervention for pacification, to which Government has recently agreed.

VERA CRUZ, SEPT. 2ND.—The British steamer had sailed for Havana, with 4,000,000 dols. in treasure. The Pocahontas arrived on the 2nd. 14,000 Liberals were marching on the citadel. Miramon was in the city with 7,000 men. A terrific gale occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on the 15th, which caused a great destruction of property. At Belize nearly every house was carried away, and several lives were lost. Numbers of vessels were blown ashore. Immense damage was done all along the gulf coast between New Orleans and Monte Video.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17, EVENING.—The stock market was buoyant and higher at the early board yesterday, but fell back to about stationary prices in the afternoon—the later foreign news being adversely construed. The bank return shows a decrease of 226,000 dols. in specie, and 997,000 dols. in the discounts; Exchange dull; London, 109½ to 109¾. Cotton market quotably unchanged. Heavy receipts of flour and wheat, and unfavourable market news by the Jura, depressed prices, which declined materially, and closed irregular. Corn was likewise plenty and cheaper. Provisions were less sought after. Coffee and rice quiet. Tallow, resin, and turpentine, attracted more attention. No important change occurred in other commodities.

THE BRAZIL MAIL.

LISBON, SEPTEMBER 29.—The Royal Mail Packet Company's ship Magdalena, with the above mails, arrived here. Political news unimportant; at Rio, on 1st inst, exchange on London quoted 26¼ to 26½. on Paris, 36.2 to 36.5; coffee quiet; good first, 26.50 to 64.0. Rice stocks, 150,000 bags.

THE ROAD MURDER.

Apprehension of the nurse was the result of the recent investigation, and on the determination of the magistrates, Elizabeth Gough has again been apprehended. She has been lodged in Devizes Jail, and will be brought up for examination on Monday.

THE REVENUE.

The accounts for the quarter ending this day show a decrease on the whole, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of about £600,000. On Customs there is a decrease of about £700,000, and on Excise of about £460,000. Against this, however, are placed nett increases on stamps, taxes, income tax, post-office, and crown lands.

The accounts for the year ending this day exhibit an increase as compared with the previous year of upwards of £4,800,000; on excise there is an increase of nearly £380,000; on stamps, about £280,000; on taxes, about £67,000; on income tax, £4,620,000; on post office, £115,000; on crown lands, nearly £8,000; on the other hand there is a falling off on customs of more than £1,400,000; and on miscellaneous of £245,000. The increase in customs, both for the quarter and the year, may be attributed principally to the remitted duties. The decrease on excise for the quarter is only apparent, and arises from the altered period of collecting the malt duties consequent on the shortened term of credit. The increase on excise for the year is derived from the shortening of the malt credit, which has realised £7,000,000, and improved the receipts generally. The large increase on the year may be explained by the additional duty for the last financial year being collected in the first half of the year now ending.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Cesarewitch—16 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 25 to 1 agst Conscript (taken); 30 to 1 agst Starke (offered); 30 to 1 agst Killigrew (taken): 40 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (offered); 40 to 1 agst Stapleton (taken); 66 to 1 agst El Hakim (taken); 25 to 1 agst Alderman (offered); 30 to 1 agst Optimist (taken); 25 to 1 agst Flyaway (offered); 33 to 1 agst Bevis (offered); 40 to 1 agst Mavourneen (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lifeboat (taken).

Cambridgeshire—20 to 1 agst Soltan (taken): 30 to 1 agst Pretender (taken). Fair amount of business done.

STABBING CASE.—On Saturday night last, a quarrel took place between four men, on George's quay, and resulted in two of them being stabbed. The names of the parties are James Coleman, a sailor on board the John and William, lying at Sir John's-quay; Matthew M'Keon, of the brig Niagara, at George's-quay; Henry Mooney, of the Olivia, at same place; and John Shaw, of 65, Aungier street. It appears from the information given to the police that all four were fighting together, when Coleman drew his knife and stabbed Mooney in the arm and Shaw over the right hip bone. Coleman was arrested soon after by Policeman 90 B, Henry Rush, who took him to College-street Police Station, where the charge of stabbing was entered against him. Mooney was taken to Jervis-street Hospital, and remains in a dangerous condition. The doctor declines to give his opinion on the likely consequences of the wound, but states that he conceives it to be "a bad one." Shaw fortunately was but very slightly injured, and left Mercer's Hospital (where he had been taken) soon after the wound was dressed. When Coleman was arrested the policeman found a knife on his person. He will be brought up before the magistrates at the Head Police-office this (Monday) morning. It is very much to be regretted that cases of stabbing are becoming of more frequent occurrence every day in Dublin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday (Sunday) evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a man named William Kelly, aged 30 years, a discharged soldier from the 87th Regiment, dropped dead at his lodgings, No. 60, Lotts, off Bachelor's-walk. He was taken to Hospital, where life was pronounced extinct. The poor fellow had been in the very best health during the day, and cooked the "Sunday dinner" for himself and the family he lived with. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND IRISH MANUFACTURE.—On Friday evening, Prince Napoleon gave a handsome proof of his desire to patronise Irish manufacture, by ordering several unique specimens of cloths and friezes from the enterprising firm of Browne and Payne, of Sackville street. His Highness was pleased to receive the principals of the firm, by appointment, on board his yacht, and to convey to them his warm appreciation of their fabrics.

PETTY THEFT BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—SEVERE SENTENCE.—A distressing case, in which a young woman, hitherto respectable, committed a petty theft at a shop—a possible instance of kleptomania—came before Mr. Maude, at Greenwich, on Friday. The young woman, Annie Slyburn, had been respectably brought up, and was lately married. She had stolen a pair of boots from a shoemaker at Deptford, and pleaded guilty. Mr. Maude said it was a lamentable thing to see a young woman like the prisoner in her then degraded position. She had apparently been respectably brought up, and had neither the plea of ignorance nor poverty to offer as an excuse. However painful, therefore, it might be to his feelings, he had a public duty to perform, and one which compelled him to pass a severe sentence, which was, that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months. The unhappy prisoner was removed from the dock in an insensible state.

AN OMNIBUS QUARREL.—A squabble for the last seat in an omnibus was brought before Mr. Dayman, at Hammersmith, on Friday. Mr. E. Halswell, the complainant, of No. 35, Hereford-square, stated that on the morning of the 19th inst. he was standing upon the lower step of his house, waiting for an omnibus which came along the Gloucester-road. When he saw the one approaching he hailed the conductor, and he believed the driver saw him, for he drew up on the off-side, where he was standing. He stepped down, passed round the open door, and was in the act of getting into the omnibus, having one foot on the step, when, to his astonishment, he was suddenly drawn back by Mr. Carley, the defendant, of No. 32, Hereford-square, whom he never saw before. The shock was so great that he was flung against the door, causing one of the straps to break. Being lame with that left leg, he was not able to get into the omnibus very well, but he kept a firm hold of the door. Great violence was used to thrust him away, and, fearing that his arm would be broken, he gave way, and the defendant got into the omnibus. The conductor told the defendant that witness was the first gentleman who hailed him. The evidence of the conducter bore out that of the complainant. For the defendant, it was alleged that a gentleman inside had desired that a seat might be kept for him, but this the conductor said he had no power to do. Mr. Dayman thought the assault had been proved, and said the defendant had acted indiscreetly in attempting to enter the omnibus after the conductor had said the complainant was the first gentleman who hailed him. If the conductor did not take up the first person who hailed him, the party should apply to the company; but in all cases it was the best to place the onus on the back of the conductor. He fined the defendant 5s and 5s costs. The money was immediately paid.

LOSS OF THE CONWAY EMIGRANT SHIP.—The intelligence of the loss of the ship Conway, belonging to Messrs. Baines, of Liverpool, was made known on Friday, by the receipt of a telegram at the Admiralty; and, from the circumstance of the vessel having obtained some notoriety previous to her sailing, the announcement of her wreck excited some sensation at Lloyd's and the Jerusalem. In the early part of last July the India Council advertised for tenders for a ship for the conveyance of troops from England to Calcutta. Among those tendered was the ship Conway, of 1,195 tons, built in 1858, at St. John's, but when surveyed by the officers of the Council she was pronounced unfit for the service, and accordingly declined. A few weeks afterwards the Emigration Commissioners intimated that she had been taken up for the conveyance of emigrants, and she left England with 364 passengers—soldiers, women, and children—for Calcutta. Nothing was heard of her until Friday, when the following letter was received at Lloyd's:—

Admiralty, Sept. 28.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's, that a telegram has just been received stating that her Majesty's steamer Geyser, on her arrival at Plymouth, reported the abandonment of the Conway, of Liverpool, 800 miles N.W. of Madeira, on the 9th inst., crew and passengers, 364 in number, all of whom were saved by the Summer Cloud, of London, and landed at Madeira. The Geyser has brought the master and crew home. The passengers were soldiers, women, and children, for Calcutta.—I am, sir, &c.,

W. G. ROMAINE.

To Captain Halstead, R.N., Secretary at Lloyd's.

The Summer Cloud left the London Docks, for Sydney on the 6th of August. The Conway is partly insured.

Correspondence.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent of Saturday last, signed "George Bryan," permit me to refer him to the assistant-secretary and librarian, at 8, Anglesea-street, who will give him all the necessary information he requires, and will be also happy to receive his subscription to the formation of the institute, as I find his name does not appear as yet amongst the contributors.

JOSEPH HARRIS, William-street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—About six months ago you kindly published a letter of mine on the above subject. The money collected from the public amounts to above £1,000, I understand, and this has been in the possession of somebody or another over fifteen months; and the reading-room, which was to be called "The Dublin Athenæum," has not yet been opened, nor even announced. It was stated by Mr. Wilkinson, through your journal, at the time I wrote before, that a week or two would see it open! Mr. Harris, I believe, an old citizen, collected the chief sum. Such a thing would not be allowed to pass in London.—I am, sir, yours, &c., J. P.

28th Sept., 1860.

Cricket.

AUNGIER CRICKET CLUB v. ELY CRICKET CLUB

The return match between these clubs, came off on the Nine Acres, Phœnix Park, on Saturday, the 29th inst., and ended in an easy victory for the Aungier, they having three wickets to go down. We cannot help mentioning the steady batting of Messrs. A. Maunn, G. F. Slatter, S. E. Hall, R. Worthington, and W. Goff. The bowling of Mr. G. Maunn, and the fielding of Messrs. G. F. Slatter and S. E. Hall, could not be better. On the opposite side the batting and bowling was very good. The subjoined is the score:—

ELY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W Shaw, c G Maunn ...	8	run out R Worthington ...	5
J Carleton, run, out G F Slatter	12	run out, G F Slatter ...	9
R Quinn, b G Maunn ...	1	c S E Hall ...	1
E Selwood, c S E Hall ...	2	c G F Slatter ...	0
J Clay, c S E Hall ...	2	c G F Slatter ...	2
J Shepheard, b G Maunn ...	0	b G Maunn ...	0
E Coane, not out ...	2	c J G Downes ...	13
J Coane, run out G Slatter	2	b A Maunn ...	6
W Crofton, b G Maunn ...	0	c S E Hall ...	1
A Morton, c J Prescott ...	0	c G F Slatter ...	0
P Quinn, c S E Hall ...	1	c G F Slatter ...	1
B 2 ...	2	B 8, w 4 ...	12
Total ...	32	Total ...	44

AUNGIER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A Maunn, b J Carleton ...	0	not out ...	30
G Maunn, b J Carleton ...	2	b W Shaw ...	1
R Worthington, b W Shaw ...	3	b J Carleton ...	6
G F Slatter, run out, W Shaw ...	2	run out, J Carleton ...	7
J Prescott, c J Coane ...	8	b J Carleton ...	0
W. Goff, b J Carleton ...	4	not out ...	6
S E Hall, b W Shaw ...	1	b J Carleton ...	5
T Rowles, not out ...	5	c P Quinn ...	1
J G Downes, b W Shaw ...	2		
J Stewart, c W Shaw ...	5	c P Quinn ...	0
H Leedom, run out, J Carleton...	1		
B 5, w 1, n b 1 ...	7	N b 1 ...	1
Total ...	35	Total ...	57

KENILWORTH v. SECOND ELEVEN OF THE RATHMINES.

This match was played on the grounds of the latter club, and terminated in an easy victory for the Rathmines. Being a one day match, it was decided in their favour by fifty runs with eight wickets to go down. The batting of Messrs. Edward Thompson and J. Benson, jun. (neither of whom were out when the wickets were drawn), received unqualified approbation. The score is subjoined:—

KENILWORTH.

J Conaty, c and b Davoren, ...	6
W Murphy, c Davoren, b Crofton, ...	0
W Moyers, b Crofton, ...	0
J Abbott, b Crofton, ...	6
J M'Auliffe, b Crofton, ...	0
J Howard, b J Benson, sen, ...	8
O Gallie, b J Hunt, ...	6
R Lees, c and b J Hunt, ...	0
T O'Brien, b J Hunt, ...	2
J Rooney, b E Thompson, ...	1
W Kelly, not out, ...	0
B 2, ...	2
Total,	26

SECOND ELEVEN OF THE RATHMINES.

J Benson, jun, not out, ...	30
A D Ferguson, b Abbott, ...	0
D C Ferguson, b Conaty, ...	0
E T Thompson.	38
No balls 1, wides 4, byes 3	8
Total, ...	76

ELY v. FRANKFORT.

This match was played on the 20th and 21st instant, on the grounds of the latter, Dodder Bank. The Ely, winning the toss, put Messrs. Carleton and Hawkins to the wickets, but the bowling of Mr. Shaw soon disposed of them for the small total of 21. Then the Frankfort went to the wickets, against the bowling of Messrs. Carleton and W. Finlay, but were quickly disposed of for the small total of 15. Subjoined is the score:—

ELY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G Carleton, Esq. c L Shire, b Johnson ...	8	b Johnson ...	7
A Hawkins, Esq. c b Johnson ...	0	b Shaw ...	0
W Finlay, Esq, c b Shaw ...	7	run out ...	4
— O'Dell, Esq. c b Shaw ...	0	c b Shaw ...	0
G Finlay, Esq. c b Shaw ...	2	b Shaw ...	2
— Jones, Esq. b Johnson ...	0	b Shire, b Shaw ...	1
— Abbot, Esq. c b Shaw ...	1	b Shire, b Johnson ...	2
— Ellis, Esq. b Shaw ...	7	b Shire, b Johnson ...	5
G Collot, Esq. b Johnson ...	3	c Shire, b Johnson ...	1
W Crofton, Esq. c Shire, b Johnson ...	0	not out ...	1
— Clayton, Esq. not out ...	0	run out ...	0
B 1, ...	1	b 2, n b 1 ...	3
Total ...	24	Total ...	27

FRANKFORT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R Shire, Esq. b Carleton ...	4	b Carleton ...	7
G Shaw, Esq. b Finlay ...	5	b Carleton ...	1
— Johnson, Esq. b Carleton ...	0	hit wicket ...	2
S Shire, Esq. b Carleton ...	1	run out ...	8
— Barton, Esq. b Carleton ...	0	b Carleton ...	0
— Berks, Esq. b Carleton ...	2	c Carleton, b Finlay	12
— Coline, Esq. run out ...	0	run out ...	1
T Collot, Esq. b Carleton ...	0	not out ...	0
— Hopkins, Esq. not out ...	0	l b w ...	0
R Reid, Esq. b Finlay ...	0	b Finlay ...	2
J Coane, Esq. run out ...	0		
L b 1, n b 2 ...	3		
Total ...	15	Total ...	28

DUNGANNON SCHOOL v. ARMAGH SCHOOL.

The return match between these clubs was played on Friday, the 21st ultimo. The Dungannon side obtained an easy victory, which more than compensated for the defeat they sustained on the 12th. On the Armagh side, Mr. Stanley played a fine innings for 20, and Mr. Kidd made some good hits to long-field-on. On the Dungannon side, Messrs. Watson and Edge played well, the former gentleman's batting being much admired. The match was decided by the 1st innings. The following is the score:—

DUNGANNON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Edge, b Hudson ...	27	b Kidd ...	0
R Wright, b Kidd ...	3	c Stanley b Allen ...	7
B Leech, b Kidd ...	5	b Turle ...	3
R Watson, c Heritage, b Turle ...	9	b Hudson ...	45
W Applebe, c Kidd b Turle ...	9	b Stanley ...	3
W Tredennick, c Coote, b Turle	0	run out ...	1
A Lloyd, c Armstrong, b Stanley	8	b Hudson ...	1
H Brady, b Stanley, ...	4	b Coote ...	10
R Christian, not out ...	2	run out ...	9
J Martin, c and b Stanley ...	0	not out ...	1
R Murdock, run out ...	8	c Casey b Turle...	6
W 16, b 5 ...	21	w 10, b 3, l b 1 ...	14
Total, ...	83	Total, ...	113

ARMAGH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R Turle, l b w b Applebe ...	0	not out ...	0
T Stanley, c Murdoch, b Wright ...	15	stumped Leech ...	5
G Kidd, b Leech ...	1	b Wright ...	18
— Allen, b Leech ...	2	... ...	0
T Casey, b Wright ...	3	... ...	0
— Hudson, b Applebe ...	1	... ...	0
G Montgomery, not out ...	8	b Watson ...	1
C Coote, c Murdoch, b Leech ...	2	run out ...	7
H Moore, b Leech ...	0	... ...	0
— Herrtage, c Tredennick, b Leech ...	1	... ...	30
E Armstrong, c and b Watson ...	5	... ...	0
W 4, b 1 ...	5		
Total, ...	36	Total, ...	26

IRISH SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

The 28th half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Saturday, in their office, 20 Molesworth-street—

JOHN E. REDMOND, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement calling the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

The traffic receipts of the half-year ended the 30th June last amount to £7,258 7s. 11d, which shows a decrease of £290 14s 6d, compared with the corresponding period in 1859, entirely caused by the falling off in the receipts to the conveyance of military.

The balance on foot of the revenue account for the six months ending 30th June, 1860, is £1,678 17s 11d, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per share, less income tax, and that the balance be carried to the credit of the current half-year's account.

The directors regret that the Bagenalstown and Wexford line will not be opened at so early a period as they expected, owing to the heavy nature of the works at the Borris end of the line.

The permanent way continues in good order.

J. E. REDMOND, Chairman.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report said it was not necessary for him to particularise the statements contained in it, as it had been in the hands of the shareholders for some time past. The opening of the Bagenalstown and Wexford line was retarded in consequence of the heavy and unexpected character of the works to be performed, but the directors hoped to have it ready for public traffic early in Spring. (Hear, hear.) The chairman concluded by expressing his willingness to afford the shareholders every information in his power which they required; and by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Rev. John Grogan seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. D'Arcy, Stephen's-green, a dividend of 2s 6d per share, less income tax, was declared payable to the shareholders.

Mr. D'Arcy observed that very many of the shareholders did not expect so large a dividend.

The Chairman said that the dividend would be about the same next time, but when the Bagenalstown line was opened, which it would be in all probability before the next half-yearly meeting, there was every prospect of an increase of dividend. (Hear, hear.)

Some desultory conversation then ensued between the chairman and some of the shareholders, respecting items in the accounts, at the conclusion of which the proceedings terminated.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held on Saturday, at the company's offices, No. 33, Westland-row—

JONATHAN PIM, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the meeting, the chairman requested him to read the directors' report as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The statement of accounts which we now submit shows a satisfactory addition to income over the corresponding period of last year, arising from the increased receipts of the Kingstown Line, and also from the per centage of the Bray traffic secured by the agreement of October, 1859.

The bill for rendering that agreement valid, brought into Parliament by this company, in conjunction with the Wicklow Company, received the Royal assent on the 25th May last, and all proportionate expenses incidental to that bill, as well as all law costs to this date, amounting to £968 10s 5d, have been discharged in full, and appear to debit in the account before you.

The shares created by the Extension Act was distinguished by the Act of last session, and you will observe that the amount paid up thereon is consolidated into the general capital stock.

The balance of income disposable for dividend amounts to £17,274 9s 8d, out of which the board now declare for the half year ending 31st August last a dividend on the capital stock of the company of 4½ per cent., free of income tax, amounting to £14,750; this will leave a balance of £1,524 9s 8d to be carried to next account, which, with the ordinary income, will afford an equal dividend for the current half year.

The warrants for the dividend now declared will be forwarded to the proprietors on the fourth proximo.

(Signed on behalf of the board)

JONATHAN PIM, Chairman.

The Chairman then said he had taken the chair in the absence of the chairman of the company, and was ready to afford any information in his power touching the report and statement of accounts. He had now only to move that the report be adopted, entered on the minutes, and circulated among the proprietors.

Mr. Carey said he did not see what necessity there was for holding over such a sum as £1,500. There was no contingency which could entitle them to hold over so large a sum. There was nothing like insurance to provide against; and as for his part he could not see what necessity there was to keep in hand even £100.

The Chairman said a wish had been expressed, on a former occasion, that the two half-yearly dividends should be equalised. But as the contingent rent was payable only once a year, it was necessary to hold over something from the present half-year. They were now receiving a dividend of 4½ per cent., and with the £1,500 there was a certainty that they would have a like dividend the next half year. By this arrangement they hoped to equalise the dividends, and secure 4½ per cent. in future.

Mr. Carey—But recollect that the last half year our dividend was only 4 per cent.

The Chairman—Well, the question raised is one for the proprietors to settle.

Mr. Wm. Haughton—There is no power at present vested in us to alter the arrangement.

The Chairman—The directors, I am sure, are prepared to do whatever is most satisfactory to the proprietors, but if a dividend of 4½ per cent. be paid now, it will involve the fact that only 4½ per cent. will be paid the next time.

Mr. J. Taylor supported the view taken by the chairman, believing it to be the one most agreeable to the proprietors.

Mr. Hammerton inquired when the available money of the company was funded?

The Chairman—You are aware there is £16,000 also at our disposal. That sum, together with the £1,500, is lent out at the highest interest we could get for it.

Mr. Hammerton—But I wish to know where the £1,500 is.

The Chairman—It is lent at present on transferred Government Stock.

Mr. Hammerton—And at what interest?

The Secretary—At 3 per cent.

Mr. Hammerton—The reason why I put these questions is, that it is rumoured that this money has been lent to a certain bank, to be trafficked upon by it.

The Secretary—It has been lent out on the security of transferred Government Stock.

Mr. Hogan wished to know where the rent payable by the Wicklow Company last July had been placed?

Mr. William Haughton said that all the money referred to had been lent out on the security of Government Stock. He could not but condemn the observations of Mr. Hammerton as quite uncalled for, and tending to cast reflections upon the board which were not at all warranted.

Mr. George Pim could not but regard the remarks of Mr. Hammerton as very unhandsome. How could he suppose that the board would be capable of allowing any one to traffic on the money of the company? Such an insinuation was casting a slur upon the directors.

Mr. Hammerton—All I can say is, that such remarks have been made.

Mr. George Pim—Well, then, I am surprised that they have been made. What object could the directors, who are among the largest shareholders of the company, have but to secure the largest dividend? The contingent rent is collected only once a year. We cannot tell what the amount will be until we get the accounts, nor can we declare a dividend until we get the money.

Mr. Hammerton—But why should there be money lying by that might be divided?

Mr. Hogan said he did not consider the remarks which had been made discourteous or unkind. His experience was that when rumours of this character were abroad it was better to have them publicly mentioned and contradicted, which had just been done. He did not think that the remarks made should be considered as a slur upon the directors or the bank referred to. The rumour, no doubt, had reached the gentleman who had alluded to it; a satisfactory answer had been given to it; that rumour was crushed, and no one in future could repeat it.

The Chairman said that, on looking to the statement of accounts it would be seen that there was a sum of £404 8s 4d to the credit of interest account; but the interest on £16,000 at the rate of 4 per cent. would be only £320, so that it was clear that the remaining £84 must have come from some other source, which showed that the general funds of the company were not lying idle.

Mr. William Haughton—Even if there were £1,500 belonging to this company in the hands of its banker, it would not be a thing requiring observation, for what banker would keep the account of a company open without having some of their funds in his hands? Such, however, was the jealousy of the company that they did not allow one shilling of their money to be idle in the bank, except on the security of Government Stock.

The Secretary—Our account, too, has been sometimes overdrawn.

The Chairman then put the resolution that the report and statement of accounts be adopted and circulated among the proprietors, which was seconded and agreed to. The meeting then separated.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY—ADJOURNED MEETING FOR LEASING THE LINE TO THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK COMPANY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

LONDON, FRIDAY.—The adjourned meeting, to consider the propriety of leasing the line, was held to-day at the London Tavern—Mr. T. W. Hill, Vice-Chairman of the company, in the chair.

The Secretary read a note of apology for non-attendance from the chairman of the company.

Mr. Adams objected to the meeting as not a legal one of the company.

The Secretary (Mr. Parker) said that the presence of twenty shareholders, or their proxies, constituted a meeting within the Act of Parliament, and he held in his hand three hundred proxies.

The Secretary read the resolution for adjourning the meeting, and the heads of agreement as inserted in the IRISH TIMES.

Mr. Delahunty said he had now to lay before the meeting the result of the conferences between the committee appointed on the last day and the board of the Waterford and Limerick Company. As the shareholders of the company present might recollect, considerable dissatisfaction was felt when they last met, because an exemption for wear and tear was allowed. He had explained this allowance was only for replacement, and that a maximum of £500 a year only should be set apart for the purpose; but when he found the shareholders present looked on the proposition with disapproval, he moved a resolution adjourning the meeting to this date. Since then the two boards had held meetings but the Waterford and Limerick directors declined to accede to the proposals made by their board, but allowed the allowance for wear and tear to be struck out, on the condition that they should not be compelled to run four trains daily. The committee met yesterday, and agreed to submit to the terms proposed under the modified form, which he should now read. He might be allowed, however, to state that the reason alleged by the Limerick Board for declining their offers was, that they had proposed the lease originally with no idea of making profit, and could not afford better terms. Under the alteration, the 7th head of agreement should be as follows:—Four trains a day to be run each day as at present, and the working of the line to be under the direction of a joint committee of four Waterford and Kilkenny directors, and if a difference of opinion arises, to be submitted by reference to arbitrators—the majority of the Kilkenny members of the joint committee to be empowered to reduce the number of the trains to three, if they deem the same sufficient for the working of the traffic; and in the 4th head an allowance of wear and tear should be omitted. He begged to move a resolution allowing the lease of the line under the agreement as amended.

Mr. Newbury, an English shareholder, in seconding the resolution, said the committee thought it advisable to leave the matter of the number of trains which should run daily to the Irish directors who were on the spot, and most capable of forming an opinion on the subject. Mr. Wyles fully concurred in the course adopted, but was precluded by business from attending this meeting.

The Chairman said he had been a director of the board for many years, and looked on it as the most unsatisfactory matter in his life. He had long despaired of making any profit out of the line, and gladly embraced any change which would afford a chance of a dividend. He thought this lease should be now carried out under the amended heads of agreement.

A Shareholder inquired which was the better offer—that of Messrs. Nixon, or the present, for the lease of the line?

The Chairman said he must confine his observations to the business before the meeting.

Mr. Adams considered it a serious step to lease the line, which had cost £600,000, at a meeting where only three or four shareholders and two directors were present, independently of the Committee of Conference.

The Secretary said all the shareholders had been summoned.

Mr. Newbury said that this was a wrong view to put before the public. The meeting was an adjourned one, at which the shareholders came into collision with the wishes of the directors. The fact that these shareholders were not now present showed that they had placed the entire matter in the hands of the Committee of Conference, and were not disposed to oppose their arrangements.

The Chairman observed that the proxies sent in by the absent represented the majority of the stock on the line. He considered there was no chance of a dividend if the line continued under the present board.

Mr. Adams still considered the matter rested with the present meeting. The step about to be undertaken would place the line entirely in the hands of the Malcomsons, one of whom, as chairman of the Atlantic Mail Packet Company, had already sufficient on his hands.

The Chairman suggested that the name of Malcomson was too well known in the commercial world to be affected by any remarks of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams said he only wished, by his remarks, to show that any attention Mr. Malcomson would give to the line should not tend to the development of their traffic. The Irish directors had got rein enough. It was evident the public had no confidence in them, for the price of the shares had fallen, and at the same time the traffic had decreased. To-be-sure the weather was alleged as the reason, but the weather equally affected other companies who were paying dividends. The shareholders' interests must be still more injured, as it was on the cards to lease the line to the Great Southern and Western Company. If the line were entirely handed over to Mr. Malcomson, he was sure it would be worked to advantage, but his interest at the present time was not sufficient to allow him to devote attention to it.

Mr. White, one of the committee representing the English shareholders, spoke in favour of the lease.

Mr. Adams thought he should not be discharging his duty to the proprietors unless he formally proposed an amendment adjourning the meeting.

Mr. Delahunty, in reply to Mr. Adams, said Mr. Adams had represented there were only four shareholders present.

Mr. Adams—Don't misrepresent me; I said so, independently of the Committee of Conference and the directors.

Mr. Delahunty—Don't interrupt me.

Mr. Adams—I will, when you misrepresent me.

Mr. Delahunty—Not with impunity. There were 300 proxies on the table, so that shareholders were sufficiently represented.

Mr. Delahunty considered it his duty to vindicate himself before the public. When Mr. Adams had the management of the line the directors were borrowing money at 7 per cent. They were in debt, but the Irish Board had taken the company out of debt. The Waterford and Limerick line could not be leased to the Great Southern and Western Company. There were no Parliamentary powers to authorise such a lease.

Mr. Newbury thought they should not forget the main points at issue. The lease was only for five years. The working expenses would be about 8 per cent. less than they had hitherto been. If the Irish directors neglected their duty, the English shareholders could turn them out. The present position of the company was as bad as it could be. The reason should be kept in mind.

Mr. Adams wished to know from the secretary whether, before the Irish directors came in, the board could not have borrowed £15,000 at 5 per cent?

The Secretary, in reply, said they could, but not for an unlimited period. However, he might add that money could not be had in London on the terms on which it had been raised in Ireland.

Mr. Delahunty remarked that, since the board had been removed to Ireland, £10,000 on debentures had been paid off, and substituted by a loan at 5 per cent.

Mr. Adams' motion having found no seconder, the resolution for the leasing of the line was agreed to.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and the committee, and this noisy gathering separated.

ALLIANCE AND DUBLIN CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the above company was held on Saturday, at one o'clock, at the company's offices, 114, Grafton-street, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, and to sanction the payment of a dividend thereon. At one o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart.

The Secretary (Mr. Stevenson) read the following report, and statement of accounts:—

The directors have herewith the pleasure of submitting their statement of accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of June, to the proprietors, and are pleased to be again enabled to congratulate them on the prosperous state of the company's affairs.

The operations of the half-year—which have been in all respects gratifying to the board, and can scarcely fail to give satisfaction to the proprietors—may be briefly described as resulting in a large increase of rental and profit, unaccompanied by any very considerable increase of expenditure either in labour or material.

"In revenue the increase of the present over the corresponding period of last year amounts to upwards of £2,000, while in profit there is an excess of close on £1,200. The latter circumstance is the more gratifying, when it is remembered that freights from Newcastle, which form so important an item in our accounts, have been considerably in advance of the rates at which they were obtained during the Spring and Summer of last year.

On referring to the accounts it will be seen that the eighth call made by the board has been promptly responded to by the proprietors. Of that call, amounting to £19,000, only £741 remained unpaid at the date of the account, while of all previous calls only £45 appears in arrear. Such a state of things is sufficiently indicative of the feeling of the proprietors, and may be regarded as a proof of the estimation in which they hold the undertaking. The result of the proceeding exhibits itself in the balance sheet in a manner that cannot fail to be satisfactory—namely, the extinguishment of all liabilities save those to which all large concerns are more or less subject. In December last the banking and trade debts amounted to nearly £25,000. On the 30th of June the debt to the bank was paid off, while the trade debts, including the sums due on account of materials supplied for extensions in progress, amounted to little more than £4,000, and of that sum the greater part has been subsequently discharged.

It will doubtless be pleasing to the proprietors to know that, during the past six months, the board have been actively engaged in carrying out the plans submitted by their consulting engineer for increasing the productive power of the station, and giving a more abundant supply of gas to the city and the rapidly increasing township of Rathmines. At the works on Sir John's-quay, extensive and important improvements have been in progress during the summer, and may be described as comprising additions to the retort-house, the remodelling of one of the large gasholders, alterations and additions to the purifying and condensing apparatus, the erection of another large exhauster, and a new station meter, capable of passing 60,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, and a large increase of steam power.

These works, including the extension of larger mains to and throughout the township of Rathmines will be attended with considerable expense, but experience has satisfied the board, that even a large outlay, judiciously employed in diminishing the cost, and increasing the facilities of production is wise and prudent policy on the part of those who have undertaken to satisfy public requirements, and who are bound, both by interest and inclination, to satisfy public wants.

The board regret having to discharge a painful duty in reporting the loss of an esteemed and valued colleague in the person of William Ford, Esq., whose zeal and ability as one of the original promoters of the undertaking was of great value in the early stage of your proceedings, and whose energy and activity as a director materially aided in the attainment of your subsequent success. While deploring the loss of one so deservedly respected, the directors have endeavoured to provide an efficient substitute by the election of John Stokes, Esq., who will take the place at the board and on the committees heretofore occupied by Mr. Ford.

"Having thus briefly explained the present position of the company, and detailed the operations of the half-year, it only remains for the board to direct the attention of the meeting to the profit and loss account, which presents a nett gain of £6,100 2s 5d, which, as usual, has been added to the surplus fund, from which the board recommend the payment of a dividend of 5s 9d per share, free of income tax."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said it afforded him much pleasure in saying that the present report was the most satisfactory presented to the proprietors since the commencement of the company. There was a small increase in the dividend, and the increase in the revenue and every other item in the accounts showed a continuous prosperity in the affairs of the company. The report entered so fully into every item that necessity scarcely existed for alluding further to it; but it was a source of great gratification to find, that notwithstanding the price of materials used in the production of gas had materially increased, the affairs of the company still were becoming more prosperous, and they were enabled to offer the usual dividend formerly paid by the company. In revenue the increase of the present over the corresponding period of last year amounted to upwards of £2 000, while in profit there was an excess of close on £1,200. The dividend in fact, was rather more than usual, being 700 quarter per cent. on the paid up capital, and 5s 9d a share was equivalent to seven and a quarter per cent. The present prosperity of the company would continue while a good understanding existed between the directors and the proprietors. (Hear, hear.) He might mention that there was no possibility of any contingency occurring which would prevent them from paying the usual amount of dividend. It would appear by the accounts, that in December last there was a large sum due by the company, the banking and trade debts alone amounting to nearly £25,000. As would be perceived from the report on the 30th of June, the debt of the bank was paid off, while the trade debts amounted to little more than £4,000, and of that sum the greater part had been since discharged. There was no doubt the company was likely to enjoy the prosperity which had marked its progress from the commencement. He had much pleasure in proposing that a dividend at the rate of 5s 9d per share, free of income tax, should be declared to be payable on and after the 18th of October.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Edward Fox proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the board of directors, for their skilful management of the affairs of the company. He was sure the proprietors would unite with him in an expression of congratulation at once more seeing the worthy baronet resume his former position of usefulness in promoting the prosperity of the company. It would be a pleasurable fact for Sir Timothy O'Brien to hear that at their past meetings, one feeling of regret pervaded all present at the serious indisposition which caused his absence. A vivid recollection of the early services which his practical mind had rendered in giving life and vitality to an institution which, under his auspices, had grown into vigour, and yielded liberal and substantial remuneration, for the capital invested, inspired that feeling. The company, since its formation, had rendered vast public advantage by supplying gas, which, in point of illuminating power, they were heretofore unaccustomed to enjoy, and which was supplied, too, at a price which was within the bounds of the most rigid economy. They would well deserve the censure of posterity, if they were to reap in dividends the actual earnings, and not lay by a reserve fund to replace the stock which would necessarily in time decay and pay the debt of nature. If the capital invested in that stock, were not represented by an augmentation such as they had accumulating, the result would be highly disastrous. They heard, some time ago, a great deal of agitation on the question of cheap gas. That agitation was the offspring of mere imagination, if its promoters were not actuated by worse motives, and it entrapped a few unthinking persons, who were, unfortunately, ever willing to join in any public clamour, but, eventually, public common sense and intelligence prevailed. (Hear, hear.) He felt very great pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Mr. Reynolds seconded the motion.

Alderman Kinahan having been called to the second chair, the motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then separated.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

A great deal depends at the present moment on the ability of Garibaldi to make good his conquest in a military sense. King Francis is not yet altogether driven from the field. Indeed, as we have several times explained, he occupies in Gaeta and Capua a fine position. He has two fortresses, one commanding an a river at an important point, the other capable of standing a lengthened siege. He has an army, and we gather from the letters that reach us from various quarters that his regiments are recruited by numbers of disbanded soldiers, who make their way from Naples to Gaeta. He has also a large arsenal in the latter place, and, really, assuming that his troops will fight, he has in his hands powerful means of resistance, his only weak point being a want of war ships, the Parthenope constituting, so far as we can gather, the whole of the royal navy. Under these circumstances, anything that throws a light on the means at the disposal of Garibaldi to defend Naples or force the line of the Volturnus, and invest Gaeta by land is of extreme interest.

We have more than one account. The very able correspondent of the *Times* gives ample information, and a correspondent of our own—one of these Englishmen who are everywhere, and who, as General Turr is reported to have said, "seem to like danger"—describes matters that befell under his eyes. From these we are able to see the position of Garibaldi up to Saturday morning, and since that date the telegraph has not furnished any report to alter the state of things.

The Royal army, as we know, held Capua in force. This town, originally fortified by Vauban, stands on the left bank of the Volturnus, so that the bridge in rear over the river is protected by the fortress, and the royal army was able to advance if it should seem desirable, or to retreat on Gaeta. All the other bridges over the river had been broken down, and the boats withdrawn to the right bank. The fords were watched by parties of infantry, supported by guns, and the reserves were at hand to reinforce any threatened point. The Royalist left was at Cajazzo, close upon the hilly country, but on the right bank of the Volturnus. The outposts were on the left bank, in front of Santa Maria, and at other points. The possession of Capua thus barred the advance of Garibaldi, who had the option of taking it or turning it by throwing himself to the right among the hills, a movement which would uncover Naples.

Garibaldi's position was at Caserta and Santa Maria, two points commanding all the roads leading into Capua, and those diverging to the north-east towards Campo Basso and the upper course of the Volturnus, and also in advance of Aversa, whence a road leads up to the river and thence to Capua. General Turr commanded the troops on the 19th, the day of St. Januarius, whose blood liquefied in honour of Garibaldi, to the great delight of a superstitious people. Seeing the strength of the enemy's position in front, and unwilling to try the nerves of his troops in the ordeal of a forced passage of the river on pontoons or in boats, he conceived the idea of adopting Calabrian tactics, and occupying the mountains above Cajazzo, in order to support the insurrection, and alarm the garrison of that place. A small body was therefore sent through the hills to the north and across the Calore, an affluent of the Volturnus, and the commander reported the feasibility of driving the Neapolitan troops from Cajazzo. He was immediately reinforced and directed to carry the place. To prevent the army in Capua from succouring Cajazzo General Turr determined to advance upon several points, and thus keep the enemy employed. On the right Turr in person, with the brigadiers, Sanlis and Eber, moved through the hills upon the river in two places, one the passage to Cajazzo itself, and engaged the enemy, who justified the foresight of the general by marching reserves to the assistance of the outposts. Nothing occurred in this quarter which throws any doubt upon the bravery of the troops, but their impatience led them into unnecessary peril. On the extreme left, the column moving up the Aversa road by La Foresta to attract the enemy was judiciously held in hand, and did exactly what was required without incurring loss. But in the centre it was otherwise. Here the column, destined to drive in the vedettes in front of Capua, advanced from Santa Maria along the main road. But they did more than was needed. Provided with guns to sustain any conflict outside the walls, it never could have been intended that with two twelve-pounders they should batter the walls of Capua. When the Royalists fell back the attacking column remained within gunshot, and of course lost men. None but case-hardened veterans, acting under an absolute order, could be expected to stand so unequal a combat, and it is to be regretted that Colonel Rostoff did not withdraw his men in good order while they held together. Unhappily he stayed too long, and when his soldiers should have retired they broke and fled. Of course the Neapolitans poured out of their strongholds and inflicted considerable loss upon the fugitives; but when the panic was restrained and the troops got together, they again drove back the enemy as far as the line he formerly held. In spite of the loss in the centre, the object of the combined movements was accomplished, for the expeditionary column had rushed upon and seized Cajazzo, and had up to the 22nd prevented the enemy from retaking it.

The whole affair must have caused Garibaldi some serious reflections. He must have felt that work was before him more severe than that of marching upon Naples. The Royalist gunners proved themselves to be proficient in the management of their arms, for all accounts speak of the quickness and accuracy of their fire. Their reserves were smartly handled, and in no case do they appear to have committed the blunder of leaving outposts too long in the front. Nor, on the other hand, is there much to complain of in the conduct of Garibaldi's young soldiers. The main mistake was in the exposure of the central column in masses to the cannon of the place. The whole is covered by the achievement of the object of the extended movement, the capture of Cajazzo, and by the practical experience acquired of the extent and strength of the enemy's position. It should have shown to Garibaldi that his military work is incomplete, and that he would be better employed in completing it than in political squabbles. The means at his disposal, and the position he held, do not inspire one with any apprehension of successful offensive movement from Capua; but it is clear the day is not yet won by Garibaldi.

However rapidly news is flashed to us along the telegraph wires, it sometimes comes to us in a roundabout way, geographically speaking. To-day brings us some intelligence from Italy, *via* Dublin, and in its angular course it would seem to have been twisted very curiously. A thunderstorm must surely have played sad havoc with the telegraphic apparatus, or we should never have received such an extraordinary account of the doings of the "Boys of the Irish Brigade" in their campaign in the Roman States. Sir George Bowyer is content with putting forward in their defence that they were but 600, and the Sardinians over 20,000 at Spoleto. Although on a celebrated occasion another 600, containing a fair proportion of Irishmen, rode boldly at an army ten times their number, yet the disproportion between the attacking and defending forces at Spoleto would seem *prima facie* to exonerate the Brigade from very disgraceful conduct in capitulating; and we should be disposed to let the matter rest there, but for our Irish Ultramontane contemporaries. These journals will not be satisfied with excusing their countrymen; they will have it that they not only displayed prodigies of valour, but beat the enemy—that they not merely deserved success, but obtained it too. According to these accounts, the Sardinians lost 4,000 killed and wounded at Castel Fidardo, by the fierce but steady onslaught of the gallant Irish!

They next turned their attention to naval matters, and the result is the blowing up of the Sardinian ships off Ancona! A young medical student, Mr. Florence O'Sullivan, whose transgressions in connexion with the seditious Phœnix Society were mercifully condoned by the oppressive English Government a year or two since, writes to one of the Irish organs a graphic account of a decided defeat of the Sardinians outside Perugia a short time before that town was attacked by General Fanti. He tells us that "5,000 Tuscan Piedmontese rebels" attacked Perugia on the 10th, were repulsed and driven back to a small town two miles off, where a great battle was fought between them and three battalions respectively composed of Austrians, Italians, and Irish. But the results of this contest we must allow Mr. O'Sullivan himself to describe:—

"The officer who commanded the three battalions had the foresight to have brought with him six pieces of rifled cannon, in anticipation of the enemy occupying the town. He was correct in his calculations; he halted his men, who were a little puffed after a run of 25 minutes, and in the interval plied his rifle cannon, which did terrible execution. He entered the town by three of its leading streets, and then commenced a terrific hand-to-hand struggle! But it was of short duration. Although apparently insignificant, it was a moment when the fidelity or treachery of the Italian battalion (which now, however, may be called 'the Pope's Own') might seriously affect the result of the campaign; for it would be too much for the Austrians to engage both rebels and soldiers. Of the 5,000 rebels, only 500 or so escaped through a back lane in the town; they had 2,600 killed and wounded, and 1,900 prisoners. The loss of the Austrians and Italians amounted to 430 killed and wounded; but the importance of the day, for the defeat of one party, or the victory of the other, is scarcely worth being noticed, compared with the advantage of its moral aspect, because on the revolutionary party it has a most depressing effect."

Some philosopher states that there is no such thing in the world as absolute truth—that is to say, that no one can predicate anything respecting a particular object of which another person may not with great reason affirm something decidedly different. These curious flashes of Hiberno-Italian intelligence, if valuable for no other reason, serve to give strong support to the truth of the theory. The "Historic Doubts concerning Napoleon Bonaparte" may make us incredulous of the existence of that reputed potentate. Niebuhr has knocked to pieces some of the prettiest stories of classical boyhood. After these clashing historical accounts from the same locality, it is quite open for some impartial chronicler to step in and show us that there has been no campaign at all in the Pope's dominions. But that Sir George Bowyer stands somewhat committed by his defence of the 600 at Spoleto, we should commend the task to him.—*Globe*.

In a postscript to a letter written from Rome to *Le Monde*, 22nd Sept., it is announced that the Piedmontese troops had landed, and occupied the road through the Pontine Marches, so as to separate Gaeta from any intercourse with Papal troops.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

THE POPE AND HIS PROSPECTS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, the belief gains ground that the Pope will quit Rome, and that Spain will be his destination.

The *Times* in a leader remarks that his temporal power is dwindling to the vanishing point. There will be nothing left soon but the Pope, and General Goyon defending him. It is the little shivering Italian Prince who now clasps the knees of the averted monarchs. If the Roman Catholic Church wishes to be free, she ought to call forth her spiritual from the body of the moribund tyranny, how great that priest would then be, how entirely independent of Napoleon III, and of Victor Emmanuel.

The semi-official *Patrie* says it is happy to state, that the report of the intended departure of the Pope is without foundation.

FRANCE AND THE GREAT POWERS.

Lord J. Russell's official note to the Cabinet of Turin distinctly implies that Sardinia must not attack Venetia nor seek assistance of France in such a conflict, nor buy this assistance by cession of more territory. Lord J. Russell adds—"The Great Powers are bent on the maintenance of peace, and Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic over which she keeps a most careful watch."

FRENCH AID FOR THE POPE.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article announcing the despatch of another division to Rome, and says this measure was taken in consequence of the late events accomplished in Italy, and the revolutionary character of Garibaldi's last acts. In 1860, as in 1849, France will protect Rome and the Papacy against the attacks of demagogues. M. Dreolle thinks that the presence of a French corps d'armee at Rome will suffice to prevent any revolutionary movement within that city; but in the contrary case, the French battalions will form an invincible barrier for the protection of the Eternal City, and the authority of the Chief of the Church. In augmenting the army of occupation, the French Government renders the protection of the city of Rome more efficacious, but respects the principle of non-intervention. M. Dreolle also expresses a hope that the attitude of France will strengthen the salutary reaction in Italy against the consequences and dangers of the spirit of disorder.

GARIBALDI AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

Several of the Paris papers are writing against Garibaldi in most unmeasured terms. The *Patrie* says, if he persists in his hatred of France, Victor Emmanuel must rally around him all true Italian hearts, and preserve from anarchy the new-born freedom of Italy.

FRENCH COMMAND AT ROME.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent mentions as a report, that Marshal Vaillant is to have the command-in-chief of the French army at Rome.

VENICE.

PARIS, SATURDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* says, the Naval Board of Venice has informed the Chamber of Commerce that, by order of the military governor, the lighting of the canal, the port, and the Venetian Littoral must be suspended till further instructions. This measure also applies to the two lights at Melamoco and Piave.

INDIA.

The dates by the overland mail from Calcutta are to August 22, not so late by two days, as the advices from India received in London on Wednesday 18th.

The Indian Government have announced that they will carry out the financial measures of the late Mr. Wilson in all their integrity.

The Nizam of Hyderbad is said to have certain districts which were annexed by Lord Dalhousie, restored to him in recognition of his loyalty during the rebellion.

Advices from Delhi state that several rebels who took a conspicuous party in the late meeting, including the murderer of Major Burton have been executed, and that more will follow.

Conversion to Christianity is proceeding at an increased rate since Lord Canning's letter removed the misapprehension of the natives. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the Recent Arms Bill, as there was daily evidence of the still hostile feeling of the natives towards Europeans.

Trade at Calcutta languid, both in imports and exports the fall in piece goods is heavy, although yarns sell freely; rates lower in freights; dead weight for seeds, and jute reported at 60 all round.

CHINA.

The dates from Hongkong are August 10th and Shanghai, July 26th.

On July 28th, the whole of the British forces left for the Peiho.

One of the Hong Kong journals says, that the French are very defective in numbers, short of artillery, have no cavalry, and not sufficient means of transport.

It was believed Lord Elgin had determined to take the fort before treating and the Sha Luy Tien Islands about 14 miles from the Peiho.

Every effort would be made to prevent our forces wintering in the North, and after the forts are taken it was understood the Chinese would not be hard pressed for terms.

Trade at Hong Kong depressed. Exchange on Shanghai, 67¾ showing a downward tendency; fair demand for tonnage at higher rates.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China letters by the overland mail were despatched to the provinces by the early morning train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The homeward steamer from the West Coast of Africa is now 18 days overdue.

The Bishop of Worcester is not expected to recover.

M Ledru Rollin writes to state that he has not been to Italy.

The corn market this morning was active, and a large business was transacted in wheat, at an advance of 2s on Monday's rates.

The Right Hon. Milner Gibson arrived in town last night.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has given a champagne *dejeuner* to the Volunteer Rifle Corps of the town near Bowood Park. From 300 to 400 riflemen were present. The noble Marquis told them he trusted their organisation would be a bond, not only of resistance to an enemy, but a bond in social life.

A heavy fall in raw hides is reported at Leadenhall market.

The produce markets have been quiet this week, and in some few cases prices are rather lower, but the changes are not of an important character. The railway market has been dull, and several stocks left off at a fraction. The Railway traffic returns for the United Kingdom for the week ending September 22, exceeded by £15,710 the corresponding week last year.

The *Herald* contains some commercial news from China. The silk market active at Shanghai, and exports amounted to 4,200 bales. At Foo Choo a fair business doing in imports, the demand for tea brisk for the Colonies and America. From Canton the export of tea to date was 11,520,000lbs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—"The world is wide!" These words, addressed to General Goyon by the Pope, are the foundation of his reported withdrawal from Rome. M. de Cadore has posted hither bearing this intelligence. It must be admitted that the phrase bears a wide interpretation. The French army of occupation resists all request for hostilities against any Italian troops not trespassing on the immediate vicinity of the capital, as "if any French blood was shed there might be a cry in France for revenge." *Les Débats* remarks that France has simply a religious mission there, not a political one, a distinction it is found hopeless to convey to some minds.

Our fellow-subjects from Ireland, now locked up in fort Specola, over the Gulf of Genoa, might have furnished by this time some details as to the capture of Perugia and Spoleto; but we are indebted, not to the *Morning News*, organ in Dublin of Italian Cullenisation (as the *Scotsman* has it), but to the Paris *Union*, for a letter dated Rome, 22nd Sept., in which we read that in Perugia at least the Irish made resistance. Thirty were killed out of 260.

At Montefiascone, out of 70 killed in the Papal ranks defending that town, eight were Irish.

In addition to Mazzini (whose presence at Naples is simply tolerated by Garibaldi, not encouraged), busy rumour will have it that not only Ledru Rollin but Victor Hugo is there. Alexander Dumas is quite enough to counterbalance English influence, represented by Mr. Edwin James.

St. Januarius seems rather favourable to the demolition of despotism in the downfall of Bomba Bourbon, as the phial liquefied fully half an hour sooner than on any previous experiment, at least the Naples correspondent of the *Débats* conveys this important intellegence, adding a disrespectful remark borrowed from Talleyrand, "*Surtout point de zèle!*"

The pamphlet season is not over, for to-day we have the publisher, Dentu, of Palais Royal, putting forth a *brochure* by a certain M. Volori, calling on all Europe to unite and crush a three-headed monster, which is designated, *La Triple Alliance, L'Angleterre L'Islamism, et la Revolution*. On casting an eye over its pages, I find the writer's information to be on a par with Martin's Irish knowledge in *MacMahon Roi d'Irlande*, for he actually asserts that the lion mound at Waterloo is a British, not a Belgic erection!

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SEPT. 28.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 30th inst., for her late Royal Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, widow of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, father of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and uncle and father-in-law of her Majesty the Queen, viz—

The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black silk shoes, black glazed gloves, and black paper fans.

The gentlemen to wear black cloth without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or lawn cravats and weepers, black swords and buckles.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Elliot, Esq., to be Registrar in the Colonial Secretary's Office in the Island of Mauritius.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commander W. Swinburn to be Inspecting Commissioner of the Coast Guard, vice W. H. Jones, superseded at his own request. Lieutenants—John Burges, to the Eagle; G. Y. R. Rattray (additional), to the Marlborough, for disposal; Wm. B. Pratt, to the Impregnable; Richard P. Bateman, to the Cumberland. Paymaster—Wm. H. Reeves, to the Donegal. Acting Assistant Surgeon—John S. Doobyn, to the Landrail. Assistant Clerk—Edmund H. Key, to the Formidable, for admiral's office. Third Class Assistant Engineer—William Allan, to the Cumberland, for service in the Lizard.

THE ARMY.

The 26th (Cameronians), under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carey, arrived in Dublin this afternoon, from the Curragh, and proceeded to Beggars Bush Barracks, there to be quartered.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

To-day the acceleration of the mails to and from Ireland will be commenced. Two of the magnificent steamships built for the city of Dublin Steampacket Company, the Leinster and the Ulster, have been anchored at this station since Saturday, and the former will leave Kingstown this morning at seven, and the latter in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, each conveying the mails for England. In order to carry out the improvement in the postal arrangements proposed, a day mail will be despatched to Ireland (Sundays excepted) by a train leaving Euston Station, London, at 7-30 a.m., and will be due in Dublin in time for a late delivery the same evening, and in time to admit of correspondence for the provincial towns in Ireland being forwarded by the night mails out of Dublin the same evening. This mail will be in lieu of that now forwarded by the 5 p.m. train from Euston stations. A day mail will leave Dublin at 6-30 a.m., and will be in London (Sundays excepted) in time for the last evening delivery, and in time for the night mails out of London. The mail which now leaves Dublin at 1-30 p.m. will be discontinued. The night mail to Ireland will be despatched from the Euston Station by a train at 8-20 p.m., and will be due in Dublin for an early morning delivery instead of for a mid-day delivery as at present, and in time also for the day mails out of Dublin. The evening mail which now leaves Dublin at seven p.m. will also be accelerated so as to be due in time for an earlier delivery on the following morning, and in time for the day mails out of London. The Connaught is expected to arrive in Kingstown in the course of a day or two, and will then be immediately placed on the station.

On Saturday morning, at half-past two o'clock, the steam-yacht Jerome Napoleon left Kingstown harbour, with her illustrious owner on board, *en route*, it is stated, for Milford, Wales. During the stay of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon in Kingstown, P. Redmond and Co., of George's-street, had the honour of supplying an order for stores for his yacht, consisting of wines, spirits, &c., amounting to over £200. The goods were supplied duty free, and were settled for most promptly, and in a thorough business manner, by bills drawn upon the Public Treasury at Paris.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, 29th September, £6 3s. 7d.; total received from the commencement, £80 6s. 1d; total number of depositors, 255.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock, on Saturday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

John Keogh, 23, Longford-terrace, and John Morgan, 4, Belgrave-square, Monkstown, servants, were charged with knocking at a hall door on Longford-terrace, and otherwise disturbing the inmates of said house by shouting and making a noise between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night. They were each ordered to pay a fine of 2s 6d each, or be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8½d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 5s 6d to 6s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce), 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz, large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½d per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 7½d to 8½d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles, scarce, 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 16s 6d to 20s per ton.

Law Intelligence.

COURTS' GUIDE, MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1860.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald will sit on Friday next, the 4th October, to hear motions for the three law courts.

INQUEST.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Smith's livery stables, on view of the body of a young man, aged 25 years, named Munroe, who, between 9 and 10 on that morning, was found drowned at the Custom-house, near the drawbridge.

Surgeon Porter stated that in his opinion the deceased had died from simple drowning.

Verdict accordingly.

THE PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The Revising Barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara, are still engaged in their respective courts in revising the Parliamentary Voters' List. Mr. O'Hara concluded his investigation into the claims of voters in the Rotundo Ward, and commenced the revision of the Mountjoy Ward. Mr. Shaw was engaged to his rising in revising the list of Fitzwilliam Ward.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

(From *Le Follet*.)

October is leading us onwards towards the winter. We have no longer the freshness and simplicity of the tissues for summer, nor have we generally adopted the rich materials for winter. The autumn toilettes that are beginning to make their appearance combine somewhat the character of winter dress with the lighter and more cheerful aspect of the toilettes worn in warm weather.

Barege and muslins are put on one side, except for evening dress, and are replaced by stouter materials.

The redingote form of dress will inaugurate the season, and can be worn either with a pointed or a round body. Of course, with the latter, the skirt must be set in large plaits.

Flounces will be the ornament mostly used on silk dresses; either several narrow ones to the knee, or one large surmounted by narrower ones, or by a trimming.

Large buttons, called macarons, surrounded with lace, are in great favour as ornaments for redingotes, or a simple style of dress.

Passementerie, which has so long played an important part in toilettes, will continue so to do; it is much employed both for robes and mantelets.

The paletot is the form of mantle most used, and is made either in light cloth or silk. The burnous is still worn with either a round or square hood, though our elegantes seem to prefer the capuchin vieille femme, on account of its being more becoming to the figure. Both paletots and burnous are generally trimmed all round with some opposite colour.

It is as yet too early to speak of cachemire shawls. Llamas are much in vogue, on account of their lightness and elegance.

A form of neglige has lately made its appearance, and has created a great sensation. It is a species of peignoir, with large plaits at the waist, and is accompanied by a small pointed hood, finished by a bow of ribbon. They are generally made in cachemire, but of course any other material more or less costly can be used.

The deshabille, in cachemire, is trimmed all round with a broad band of quilted silk or poplin, of a striking colour.

Grey, which is the favourite, admits of bands, either dark blue, green, violet, or groseille. Plaids are more suitable to poplin negliges.

Green, maroon, and pensee, are shades which will have great success at the beginning of the season; a little later on, the Havanne and black will be the colours most elegant and comme il faut.

Trimmings are worn en tablier; narrow flounces or ruchings are often disposed in this manner—they have the effect of making the wearer appear taller. When the skirt is so ornamented, the body is trimmed to correspond.

In the country, dresses are worn slightly looped up, so as to take the skirt of the ground. Underneath is worn a coloured petticoat, either black and white, or black and grey. No staring colours are allowable.

The tight sleeves, which have been laid on one side during the summer season, have again made their appearance. Nothing is at present considered so thoroughly distingue as extreme simplicity. Dresses, mantles, bonnets—everything as unpretending as possible. This luxurious simplicity is the best criterion of taste and style, for the various articles must be well made, and worn with elegance and taste, or they make both wearer and clothes appear common; while, on the other hand, if bien faites and bien portes, they give an aristocratic cachet which cannot be obtained by any other means.

For evening dress, tarlatane and Chambery gauze are much worn, generally with a foule of narrow flounces. With white, the ornaments are generally of some light colour, such as pink, pale blue, or apple-green.

The skirts of ball dresses are made with a train, and expanding like the tail of a peacock. The trimming is very varied; it is rare, however, to see any reach above the knee. Narrow flounces, perhaps, for the most general style. In light materials, the robe is as wide at the top of the skirt as at the bottom, while in other articles it is frequently made en pointe, and quite flat at front and on the hips. It is not probable that this fancy will be lasting.

Bouillons form one of the favourite trimmings for light dresses, as also on robes for evening wear.

Long paletots, demi a justes, with a collar and wide sleeves, are considered the most fashionable.

Zouave jackets will most probably be in vogue this winter. Their smart appearance and great convenience are strong recommendations in their favour. They will be slightly wadded.

The loose style of dress introduced by the paletots will, no doubt, prevail, more or less, for some time. It will be difficult to find a substitute possessing equal advantages.

A tarlatane dress the invention of one of our leading dressmakers, has caused so much excitement that a description will not be uninteresting to our fair readers. It was trimmed with very narrow flounces, which reached a little above the knee, trimmed with a ruche of tulle illusion, and the top flounce headed with a ruche of larger dimensions than those on the other flounces. The ceinture of the same material as the dress, with long ends, and trimmed with the same description of ruches, formed a kind of scarf. The sleeves and body were covered with ruches of the same character we have already described. A single rose, with light foliage placed at one side of the head, is the most appropriate coiffure which could be found to suit so fairylike a dress.

There is a tendency to wear dresses open at front; they are even now occasionally seen. They will no longer be worn so closed. It is expected that revers will be fashionable. Embroidered gimps in muslin, and a moderate-sized collar, are worn with these dresses. Some are also made in Valenciennes, with insertion.

Cages are much diminished in circumference; some are almost flat at top, increasing downwards; which imparts a very ungraceful appearance to the figure.

As a rule, paletots in silk take the lead, and burnous predominate in wool. Each has its advantages on certain occasions, and in its turn is better adapted for particular use.

It is very essential to exercise great care in adopting flowers as a trimming, so as to avoid running into the extreme practised by some of our milliners and dressmakers, who evince a remarkable want of taste by the incongruous manner in which they employ the mass they bring into use. A portion only of the quantity would have a pleasing and elegant effect, whereas the superfluity of flowers creates a confusion in the design, and produces an unsightly appearance by the unartistic arrangement.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—One officer and 50 men of the 60th Rifles, from Winchester, arrived in Dublin by the Duke of Cornwall steamer yesterday (Sunday) morning, on their way to the Curragh Camp.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Emperor's attention was engaged this forenoon by the annual dirge for his mother, Hortense, in the church of St. Rueil, near St. Cloud; the Empress has had her sister's remains placed in the same crypt side by side with the sarcophagus of Josephine's daughter. Josephine herself reposes on the other side of the sanctuary, and her marble effigy in the attitude of prayer forms a grateful counterpart to the statue of Hortense, also kneeling in front of the altar. The Orpheonists of Rueil furnish the orchestra for today's ceremony.

Nino Bixio, on passing up from Calabria, paused at Cosenza to disinter the remains of the gallant brothers Bandiera, less fortunate precursors of Garibaldi, out of the obscure valley where they were shot; he had due honours, both military and ecclesiastic, paid their ashes. Meantime a decree of the Dictator deprives the village of Pizzo, which had hitherto enjoyed immunity from taxes for having arrested Murat, shot there in 1815, of a privilege thus earned from the Bourbons.

This does not look like systematic hatred of Frenchmen, a crime imputed to Garibaldi by the ponderous pen of Grandguillot, who resumes that cudgel in this morning's *Constitutionnel* to belabour the liberator of South Italy. The hero has nothing egotistical or artificial in his nature, and few sympathies with French idiosyncrasy, if that be a defect, but he does not require a certificate from a Government hack to be held no "brigand," as Grandguillot tells the religious journals he is *not*. What he *is*, the *Debats* boldly declares by the pen of John Lemoinne, who again comes out with a vigorous leader on behalf of Peninsular independence.

The official journal at Naples prints the adhesion of one out of many bishops to the national cause:—"In the name of the Eternal God! we, Frà Michele, Bishop of Ariano, in the effusion of our heart, moved by the conviction that our Divine Master, Jesus Christ, is the enduring rock on which are founded the civil liberties of mankind, adhere solemnly to the Government of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and his representative in the South, the victor of Calatafimi and Palermo, whom God keep for the sake of his country. Naples, Sept. 18, 1860. Frà Michele, of the Order of Preachers, Superior (Provincial)."

The small court at Dresden takes a view of mankind's civil liberties not quite in accordance with the good bishop's conviction, for it has ordered (Sept. 24) a prosecution against the Leipsic journal (the *Indicator*), for speaking disrespectfully of the "King of Naples," meaning the occupant of Gaeta.

Count Pimodean was consistent in his life as in his death. Brought up in the Jesuit College of Friburg, he left France and her army when legitimacy and divine right were demolished, he made the campaign of 1848 under Radetzki against Italy, and was a prisoner in Venice under Doge Manin. He warred against Hungary under Haynau, and was again a prisoner at Peterwaraden. He fell fighting against any right in mankind to any self-government, and *his* principles were intelligible.

The Antonelli Cabinet had sent its *ultimatum* to the French Emperor, fixing the 30th Sept. for his making war against the King of Italy, in default of which something desperate was to be done. There is not the slightest prospect of France indulging Antonelli. King Victor Emmanuel is at Bologna; it is stated that his Majesty feels such an interest in the safety of the Pope that it is his firm intention to see after it personally in Rome, and add the protection of native Italian troops to that of the French garrison. Garibaldi must not take up his quarters on the Quirinal.

Six o'clock—Since I wrote this last paragraph, a perfect panic has spread among well-informed circles, an inkling of which got into the Bourse towards the close of business, and caused a fall. The Pope is positively bent on going to Minorca. Seven regiments are known to be on their way to embark at Toulon and Marseilles for Rome, where 20,000 men are to hold adverse possession of that capital under every European contingency!

ENGLAND AND SARDINIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following as a dispatch from Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, our Minister at Turin. The dispatch has been translated from English to German, from German to French, and from French back to English, and in this last guise we are at length presented with it:—

"London, Aug. 31, 1860.

"Sir,—Although Count Cavour's note, in reply to that you were requested to hand to him, did not give a statement of his intentions as precise and complete as the Government of her Majesty might have desired and expected, it nevertheless did not think it necessary to follow up the matter further.

"It considered that in substance that note put aside all idea of attack upon the States of the Emperor of Austria or upon those of the King of Naples, and that at the same time it obliged the King of Sardinia to renounce the cession of any portion of the Italian territory, naturally comprising the Island of Sardinia in that public engagement. I say a public engagement, because in his note Count Cavour refers to a speech made by himself in the name of the Government of the King in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 26th of May.

"Still, although Austria, France, and England have abstained from all interference in Sicily and Naples, there nevertheless exists a fear at Paris and at Vienna that the annexation of the Roman and Neapolitan States may be followed by an attack by the Italian forces upon the Venetian possessions of the Emperor of Austria. It is clear that such an attack could not take place without the assent of the King of Sardinia. It is equally clear that, taking a legal view of the question, the King of Sardinia has no excuse for breaking the treaty of Zurich, recently concluded and signed. The King of Sardinia was free not to accept the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich; but, having renounced a continuation of the war, after having given his Royal word to live in peace and friendship with Austria, he is no longer free to cast aside his obligations and direct a wanton attack against a neighbouring Prince.

"It is, moreover, evident in the present case that interests go hand in hand with the prescriptions of duty. An attack against the Austrian enemy encamped behind powerful fortresses is not an undertaking in which success may be reasonably expected. And if such an attack should fail it would, perhaps, offer to Austria the desired opportunity of restoring the Romagna to the Pope and Tuscany to the Grand Duke.

"There is good reason to believe that neither of these acts would be considered by France as irreconcileable with the treaty of Zurich; yet such acts would certainly be most detrimental to the independence of Italy and to her future tranquillity. The King of Sardinia, in gaining Lombardy, Parma, Modena, but losing Savoy, Nice, and Tuscany, would no longer be able to resist Austria, who would be fighting for a good cause—the preservation of her territory and the redemption of her military honour. The only hope left to Sardinia in such a conflict would be to bring France into the battle-field and excite an European war. We trust Count Cavour will not give way to such dangerous illusions. The Great Powers are bent upon the maintenance of peace, and Great Britain has interests in the Adriatic over which she keeps a most careful watch.

"The Ministers of the King of Sardinia may preserve Europe from such a danger by following exactly the policy laid down in Count Cavour's despatch of the 30th of May. The Government of her Majesty does not ask for anything more than a faithful execution of that policy.

The British Government is willing to take into account the sentiments and demonstrations to which Count Cavour alludes as infractions of international law which the limited powers of the municipal authorities cannot prevent, although in the opinion of many Courts of Europe this indulgence on the part of Great Britain has been thought rather excessive. Under all circumstances, without regard to what nocturnal enterprises may be undertaken under the protection of vessels belonging to villages along the coast, it is quite clear that no army can attack the Austrian frontier without a distinct order from the King.

"These observations seem to us worthy of the serious attention of the Sardinian Government.

"You are authorised to read this dispatch to Count Cavour, and to leave him a copy.—I am, &c.,

"J. RUSSELL."

THE IRISH IN ITALY.

The Marquis of Normanby has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Globe*, on the above subject, dated September 28, of which the following abstract gives the substance:—Immediately after reading your paragraph, which left the impression that six hundred Irishmen at Spoleto had surrendered at discretion without striking a blow, I had an opportunity of seeing a letter from Rome of the 22nd inst., published in a Parisian journal of great influence and large circulation, which I here translate, merely observing that by the present restrictive regulations of the French press the signature of a director of the paper is pledged for the responsibility of the correspondent—a penalty being attached to the propagation of false news. I will only quote the paragraph which relates specially to the conduct of the Irishmen who were actually engaged at Spoleto.

'"At Spoleto, the Irish detachment, consisting of about two hundred and sixty men, behaved like heroes, and like Christian heroes. Attacked as they were by eight thousand Piedmontese, the Delegate (or Lieut.-Governor), in the face of such an inequality of numbers, advised them to abandon any attempt to defend the town. "No (replied these brave men) Irishmen in the service of the Pope cannot surrender; they can but be killed." That which they said, they did. On early morning they confessed, and they received the Holy Communion. The assault upon the town commenced, the gates were forced; the Irish, fighting like lions, retreated into the fort; batteries were quickly raised and fired upon the fort. In a short time a considerable breach was effected. Thirty of these gallant fellows threw themselves across the breach with two pieces of cannon, and after causing severe loss to the assailants, were themselves killed to the last man. Fresh breaches were made, and the greater part of the Irish having been either killed or wounded, the fort capitulated. They were promised the honours of war, but their heroism having probably mortified their enemies, they were forced to march out without arms or baggage.'"

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer in the Pope's Irish Brigade:—

"RECANATI, SEPT. 22.—We were of the brave Pimodan's division. The battle commenced furiously and would have been much more severe but for the cowardice and treachery of an Italian regiment, who passed over to the enemy, and by whose hands it is generally believed General Pimodan fell, mortally wounded; the Swiss ran away, and left me alone with 30 men to fight against a whole regiment of Sardinians. What could I do but retreat?—which I effected by getting into Loretto. After 24 hours' waiting in expectation of assistance, I was compelled to capitulate, and surrendered as prisoners of war. The Sardinians received me and my gallant comrades with military respect, such as dipping their colours, &c. When the fight commenced we were only 5,000 strong; there were against us 32,000 men, with ten batteries of English rifled cannon. The brave Lamoricière was forced to dash through. The enemy amidst shower of shell and grape and succeeded in getting into Ancona. The garrison of Spoleto contained only 300 men, and my gallant countrymen held out as long as it was possible, and inflicted severe punishment on the enemy. I am told that 600 Sardinians fell, besides several officers."

THE REVERSE BEFORE CAPUA.

Mr. Edwin James, who was an eye-witness of part of the fighting, thus describes what he saw:—

"SANTA MARIA, SEPT. 21.

The repulse sustained by Garibaldi's troops on Wednesday may, and probably will be, retrieved by future successes; but it was a reverse, and a serious one; not so much from the fact that raw troops were compelled to retire before the murderous fire of the Neapolitan artillery, but as proving a total want of organisation and discipline among a considerable portion of his army, and their incapability to contend against disciplined troops. The truth should be told in England, and Garibaldi is the last man who would wish it to be concealed. His consummate skill as a guerilla chief, his undaunted personal courage, the celerity of his strategical movements equalling those of Napoleon in his first Italian campaign, have been proved; but when he hesitates not to proclaim his intention to meet the legions of Austria in the field, all who desire his success in the noble enterprise he has undertaken must wish that he should know the material of which a portion of his army is composed, and whether he can rely upon them in such battle-fields as Solferino or Magenta. That General Breslau was deficient in military skill; that he allowed that which was intended as a mere feigned attack upon Capua to become an actual attack upon such a fortress without any artillery at his command; that he exposed young troops to a cruel and murderous fire for hours, against which many of them stood firmly and courageously; that he ought, and probably will, have to answer for these defaults before a court-martial may be true. But the fearful panic which spread through the troops at the sight of Neapolitan Hussars issuing from Capua, covering artillery, and approaching the gate of Santa Maria, and which spread like a 'fire in prairie' to other regiments, who had not even seen the cavalry—the wild flight led by officers, who seized the carriages intended for the wounded, and galloped wildly through the streets of Santa Maria, along the high road to Caserta! Soldiers who left the road, instead of forming to resist the attack, and ran across fields and through vineyards!—these scenes, which I witnessed, convinced me of a want of discipline, organisation, and of courage, which will demand the earnest attention of the great chief in the remodelling the large number of soldiers who have voluntarily joined his standard. Capua may capitulate or may fall; the prestige of his name,

Unmusical to Volscian ears,

may do, as it has done, much; Gaeta may surrender, the King may fly, and probably will, but the moral effect upon an army produced by the events of Wednesday last is not in a moment removed.

"Garibaldi was far from the scene. He had gone with his staff to the west of Capua, along the ridge of mountains which command a panoramic view of the city and surrounding country. General Eber, with about 2,000 men, had followed him. General Turr, with a considerable force, was, as we could hear from the heavy firing in that quarter, engaged about six miles off, on the south-west side of the city, in endeavouring to force the passage of the river Volturno, and the whole attack appeared to be made without plan, order, or military arrangement of any kind. I found a regiment shattered from the fire under the walls of an old monastery; the officer in command told me he was waiting orders, but could get none. A shell was thrown into the yard, but, bursting on the other side of the wall, did no mischief. The men were willing to go, but no orders came. I was helping to the best of my ability the wounded from the front to the hospital at the entrance of the village, and was assisting in burying three men who had been placed in a peasant's cart when the cry arose that the 'cavalry was coming,' and the panic seized the troops. In the *melee* I lost my carriage; my servant had very discreetly taken shelter with some priests in the top of a convent, and during his absence the carriage disappeared. I had to walk along the high road to Caserta; a little Swiss soldier who had been wounded by a rifle ball in the wrist, and was going to the hospital there, accompanied me. On our way I saw seven or eight soldiers, among whom were two officers—the Swiss soldier told me they belonged to a Sicilian regiment—seated on one of the long agricultural carts, which they had taken from a field adjoining the road, and were proceeding at a rapid pace to Caserta. As they met troops coming from that town to relieve Santa Maria they spread the panic among them; they cried out, 'The cavalry are coming!' 'The artillery are close on us!' 'We shall all perish!' 'Back to Caserta, back!'

More than one regiment wavered and turned. The officers behaved firmly and well, drew their swords, and urged their men on; but the alarm had spread, and the soldiers refused to follow. I followed these mischievous and cowardly fellows to Caserta, asked for the colonel of the regiment, who spoke French, gave him my name and address, pointed out the fellows as they entered into the square in front of the Palace, and, although I did not request it as a personal favour, I certainly suggested that they should be marched out and shot; they were at once taken to the guard-house, and were no more seen by me. It is only just to to say that several regiments passed these dastardly renegades unnoticed, and marched on to the relief of the village.

"You will, doubtless, have seen in the *Times* before you receive this letter a vivid account of this affair under the walls of Capua. Ignorant of military subjects, I do not pretend to describe it; I merely narrate to you what I witnessed.

"The result has inspirited the Neapolitans; they have pushed on their advanced posts nearer to Santa Maria, and now give indication of making some stand in defence of their royal master. Garibaldi's position is critical; he is indeed armed by the 'justice of his quarrel'—the prayers and the sympathies of all lovers of freedom are with him. The difficulties which surround him require energy superhuman to encounter and surmount, but I believe in his destiny. His purpose is the most lofty and the most noble that can actuate human efforts; but he may be thwarted by indiscretion and by blind confidence in those who 'encompass him on every side.' His triumphs have been so marvellous, his successes so rapid, that

They must know no retiring ebb
But keep due on.

His career cannot endure reverses; his great mission will be endangered by any defeat. He has *materiel* out of which he may construct an army, but the task has not even been commenced. English officers have come out and volunteered to lead his troops, but they remain unemployed, and are lounging in the *cafes* of Naples. Many are leaving in disgust. The only solution of the great problem of the freedom and unity of Italy is in the speedy annexation to the constitutional government of Piedmont. Delay has already engendered plots and intrigues of every character, and the future happiness of millions is in jeopardy. A decisive blow is hourly anticipated."

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

On the subject of the recent entrance of the Piedmontese into the States of the Romagna, the Cardinal Secretary of State has addressed the following note to all the members of the diplomatic body residing in Rome. It is dated from the Vatican, 18th inst.:—

"The undersigned greatly regrets the necessity of communicating to the representatives of the foreign Powers to the Holy See a statement of facts more and more deplorable; but the force of circumstances is so grave, and the impetuosity of the violence used towards the most pacific of sovereigns, the august Head of the Church, is so astounding, that he cannot refrain from addressing to them the present communication, being impelled thereto not only by his duty as a Minister, but also by the express commands of his Holiness.

"Since the day on which he had the honour of handing to your worship the note of the 12th inst., the Piedmontese Government, continuing the same course of hostilities against the Government of the Holy See, without any provocation on the part of the latter, adding crime to crime, had excited armed revolt against the legitimate authority of the Holy See, in order to obtain possession of the provinces which remained to it after the usurpation of the Romagna. The Pontifical Government, relying on its right, has made, and is still making, every possible effort, thanks to the bravery of its few troops, to arrest the impetuosity of the invasion; but the enemy's forces are so overwhelming that it is not possible the defence can hold out long. After the occupation of Pesaro, the Piedmontese took prisoner the Pontifical delegate, who was even exposed to outrage, and the commandant, who had resisted the attack. On the other hand, a numerous body marched against Perugia, which, after repulsing a vigorous assault, was compelled to surrender, and the general in command, with the whole garrison, became prisoners of war. The same corps then advanced towards Foligno and came to Spoleto. Orvieto has been invaded by volunteers, partisans of Piedmont, who now threaten Viterbo. The Holy Father thus sees himself violently despoiled of all his dominions, which are the patrimony of the Church and of Catholics, notwithstanding that the Emperor of the French has declared to Piedmont that he would oppose the recent invasion, that he would cease all relations with that Government if the latter did not give him the assurance that the intimation made to the Holy See would not be carried out, and that the Sardinians would not attack the Pontifical troops.

"In this state of things the undersigned cardinal complains and protests against acts so destructive of all laws, human and divine, and as assailing the independence of the supreme Head of the Church and the integrity of the temporal domain with which he has been invested by the dispensations of Providence for the good of religion and of the Church, and which he has lawfully possessed for so many centuries past.

"He therefore requests your lordship to communicate to your august Sovereign this complaint and protest. The principles of justice, order, and morality, which all princes are bound to maintain and defend for the safety of their thrones, give assurance that they will oppose a barrier to this spirit of usurpation, which, treading all law under foot, spreads disorder by means of armed troops in other States, in order to consummate spoliations to the injury of the lawful Sovereign. What also gives no less confidence to the Holy Father is the thought that attention will be paid to the cries of so many millions of Catholics scattered through all kingdoms, who earnestly implore that a term may be put to the anguish and calamities in which the common father of all has been plunged.

"The undersigned assures your lordship of his high consideration, &c.

"ANTONELLI."

NORTH OF EUROPE.

STETTIN, SEPT. 24.—During the last two years, the vessels under the Prussian flag which have sailed from Prussian ports to foreign countries have been as follows:—

Year.	Loaded.	In ballast.	Total.
1859	1,207	104	1,311
1858	1,045	153	1,198

which, with the exception of the clearances in ballast, shows that there has been a fair increase between the two periods in the number of vessels which have taken their departure from Prussian to foreign ports.

The next return refers to the arrivals of Prussian vessels from foreign ports during the same two years, and these have been as follows:—

Year.	Loaded.	In ballast.	Total.
1859	1,072	208	1,280
1858	940	147	1,087

Here, too, the progress that has been made has been considerable, as has also been the case in the number of Prussian vessels which have been employed between other countries, without having had any direct communication with Prussia at all, and these have been:—

Year.	Loaded.	In ballast.	Total.
1859	964	910	1,874
1858	810	783	1,593

which may be supposed to go far to prove the eligibility of such vessels for the purposes of the carrying trade with other nations, when there are so many which are so employed in a way which is not immediately connected with transactions either to or from any part of the Prussian territory.

These returns are peculiarly valuable to Englishmen, as they afford the very best evidence of the important commercial and shipping relations which exist between Great Britain and Prussia; for from these it appears that of the 1,207 vessels with cargoes which sailed last year from Prussian ports, no less than 875 of them were destined for England; and of the 1,072 which arrived in that year with cargoes in Prussian ports, there were 874 of them which came from England; while altogether, independent of all direct intercourse, out of the whole 1,874 which were employed between other countries, 877 found that employment in England.

But without taking any account of the extent of shipping communication either between Prussia and England or between Prussia and other parts of Europe, the number of vessels under the Prussian flag which now navigate distant seas has become so great that it renders the increase of the Prussian navy a matter of imperative necessity for their adequate protection when so far from home. This will at once be admitted when it is made known, from the returns referred to, that in the course of last year 34 Prussian ships were employed in the trade with the East Indies, China, and Australia, 62 in that with North America, and 49 in that with Central and South America; and as all of these are vessels of large tonnage, and, in most instances, were loaded with valuable cargoes, their unprotected state calls loudly upon the Government to lose no time in putting an end to a state of matters which should not have been so long tolerated by a State which is now, on all hands, admitted to be one of the Great Powers of Europe.

This question as to a navy may also be said to have some bearing on the subject of German unity which is at present undergoing so much discussion, for there can be no doubt that the shipowners of this city, of Bremen, and of Lubeck, as well as of Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, would be much more disposed to listen to the demands of Prussia for the ascendancy in the affairs of the Confederation, to which she considers herself entitled to prefer a claim, if they saw that in return they could reasonably expect that Prussia would be enabled to afford their shipping that protection for which, with the vessels of war now at her command, she would be totally inadequate; while if either Prussia or other German States have any idea of resorting to those measures of coercion against Denmark, about which they so frequently and so loudly speak, they must be well aware that any attempt that might be made of that kind without a naval force to act in their support would expose them to all the indignities of blockaded ports, of which in 1848-50 they had had some painful experience.

This argument may not at the present moment be altogether without its use, for it is said that there is again some intention of a movement being made of a somewhat hostile nature against Denmark in the spring of 1861, of which what may be called a diplomatic hint has already been given by the Court of Hanover to that of Denmark; on which occasion, it is alleged, Prussia is inclined to take the lead, in the hope that in that way the popularity of the Prince Regent may be greatly increased, not only in his own country, but also in many of the other States of Germany, where they are now very sensitive in all that is connected with what is called the "cause of Schleswig-Holstein," and which they profess to believe that the whole of the interest that is felt in regard to German unity will eventually be made to turn.

The approaching interview at Warsaw is for the present superseded in the interest which it has created by that which has been arranged between the Queen of England and the Prince Regent of Prussia at Coblentz; at which it has been announced that both Lord John Russell and M. Von Schleinitz are to be present; and it may be added, that the circumstance of this meeting taking place before that in Poland has given the greatest satisfaction to the people of Germany, who see in it another proof of the care which will be taken to let the Emperors of Russia and of Austria know that all the attempts which may be made to induce the Prussian Court to enter upon a course of retrogressive policy will never meet with the slightest encouragement from the Prince Regent, from his Government, or from any important or influential portion of the Prussian people.

AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH—SEPTEMBER 24.

The following is an interesting specimen of a German constitutional discussion:—

ORGANISATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Cardinal Rauscher, the Archbishop of Vienna, gave expression to his political views and opinions. His eminence spoke unfavourably of the former system of administration, "which was not only troublesome and clumsy, but expensive." Eleven years ago "a certain amount of self-government was accorded, but it did not satisfy the nation, and the Government, therefore, returned to the old system." The most rev. speaker acknowledged that municipal autonomy and provincial representations were not bad things in their way, but he expressed a fear that they would prove exceedingly expensive. His eminence then spoke of the costliness of modern warfare, but he declared that Austria would be lost if she did not maintain a large army, "the revolutionary Filibusters being already on the frontier." In the opinion of the Archbishop, who is considered a great political authority by the Ultramontanists, it will be well to allow the separate provinces to have as much self-government as is compatible with the principle of the complete unity and indivisibility of the monarchy. "The empire of Austria," said the ecclesiastical dignitary, "must be upheld at all costs, as it is the last safeguard of social order in Europe."

Count Stockau (Moravia) spoke a few words in favour of the programme of the majority, and then proposed that a passage should be inserted in it to the effect that the provinces in which there never were "historical institutions" ought to have municipal institutions and enjoy self-government.

Count Szechen having explained that the idea was already expressed in the programme of the majority,

M. von Mocsonyi (Servian Voivodina) rose and declared that the document in question inspired him with no confidence. He feared that the weaker nationalities would be crushed by their more powerful neighbours, and, therefore, hoped "that the principle of the unity of the empire would be strictly upheld." M. von Mocsonyi, however, spoke in favour of "popular self-government" on the basis of the perfect equality of the different races, and of public and oral proceedings in judicial matters. After having strongly insisted on the justice of the claims of the other Christian confessions to be placed on the same level with the Roman Catholics, M. von Mocsonyi asked to be allowed to put on the table of the Reichsrath a written protest against the reunion of the Servian Voivodina with Hungary.

The Archduke having replied that the request of the Servian noble could not be acceded to,

Count Szechen told the latter that he, as nominee of the Crown, had to give expression to his individual opinions, but not to speak in the name of the Servian nationality.

Count Clam having made an observation to the same effect,

Count Auersperg, a *ci-devant* Liberal, attempted to speak in favour of the programme of the majority, but he probably got confused, for he adduced arguments which told in favour of the propositions of the minority.

M. von Mailath (Hungary) made a fierce attack on the "nationality-policy" of M. von Mocsonyi, whom he compared to Garibaldi, who cares nought for historical rights, but daily risks his life for the benefit of Italian nationality.

The next speaker was M. Maager ["who is the man of the day in Vienna"]. The Cronstadt burgher began his speech by observing that the Saxons of Transylvania had an ancient constitution, which had been taken from them, although his Majesty the Emperor, in his autograph letters of the 21st and 22nd of December, 1848, acknowledge the "spotless loyalty" of the Saxon nation. "If," said M. Maager, "I were simply a representative of my fellow-countrymen in Transylvania, I should readily accept the programme of the majority, for the Saxon nation has its historical rights, but under present circumstances I am unable to do so. As I care more for the future of the whole empire than for the future of the separate Crown lands, I am a member of that party in the committee which desires to have a constitution for the whole empire. The minority has expressed its wishes with reserve, but I openly declare that I wish for a constitution for the whole empire, with parliamentary institutions, and freely-elected representatives of the people."

M. Maager's speech produced a great impression on the Assembly, but it would have been useless for him to move that the Reichsrath should petition his Majesty to grant a constitution of his own sovereign will, as it (the Reichsrath) has not the right of initiative.

Bishop Korizmitsch (Hungary) said that bureaucratic centralisation constituted no real unity. "The real unity of the Austrian empire," continued he, "is based on the Pragmatic Sanction."

M. Von Jacabb (Szekler districts in Transylvania) also spoke in favour of the programme of the majority.

Count Apponyi, who was "Hungarian Chancellor" (*Ungarischer Kanzler*) before the Revolution, thus expressed the views of his party in the Reichsrath:—"We wish to have an united and powerful Austria, based on the monarchial principle, but with complete self-government of the different countries,* and we also wish to have the internal affairs of the empire settled in a legal way, and with complete equality of the confessions and nationalities. We do not desire to create a 'dualism' in the State, but still we wish that all the countries forming the empire shall have share in the management of public affairs."

M. Toperczer (Hungary), who also spoke in favour of the majority, declared it to be his conviction that his native country "could not thrive if separated from Austria."†

The last speaker was Baron Herbert (Carinthia), who will vote for the programme of the minority, as the propositions made by the other party "do not offer a sufficient guarantee for the unity of the empire."

Count Francis Borelli (Dalmatia) has again spoken of the difficulty of avoiding a bankruptcy, but his remarks were taken in ill part by his colleagues.

We read in the *Times'* Vienna letter:—

"It is likely that the Reichsrath, which will have completed its task to-morrow, will be dismissed on Thursday. Persons who are in constant communication with Count Rechberg say that the report of the Reichsrath will produce little or no effect either on him or the Emperor, as the statutes for the different provinces are already drawn up."

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* The Hungarians never use the word province.

† In 1848 and 1849 M. Toperczer was the familiar of M. von Beothy and Kossuth.

PRINCE ALFRED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following letters have been addressed to a contemporary:—

"Sir,—I have just received the enclosed letter from my old friend, Colonel Armstrong, at Graham's Town. It appears to me so very interesting, and gives such a pleasing account of young Prince Alfred, that I think it may interest the public. I send it without any alteration.

"Colonel Armstrong is a retired officer of good service, and has lived 40 years in South Africa. We were together in the old Cape Corps till 1821-22, now turned into the Cape Mounted Rifles.—Your obedient servant,

"A. C. COX, Lieutenant-General.

"Tunbridge-wells, 27th Sept.

"'You will receive by this mail the *Graham's Town Journal*, which will give you a full account of the arrival of the dear little Prince Alfred. He arrived here on the 9th, stayed the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th proceeded to Fort Beaufort, *en route* to King William's Town, from thence to Queen's Town, thence to Natal through the Free States. He is accompanied by Sir George Grey, General Wynyard, Major Cowell, his tutor, Captain Tarleton, R.N., his captain, and his brother middy, young Jocelyn, much of his own age and size. His reception here was beyond what I could express; such demonstrations of loyalty and devotion to the son of our beloved Queen could not be surpassed. Her Majesty will not be displeased when she hears an account of part of the Prince's body-guard:—17 ladies, well mounted, well equipped, and first-rate horsewomen, each wearing blue rosettes, with silver anchors, formed his guard, a daughter of mine having had the honour to belong to this corps, which his Royal Highness named 'Prince Alfred's Own Body Guards.' Being a retired cavalryman, I thought I could not be more honourably employed than in taking command of the lady corps. On our road out to meet his Royal Highness I practised them in forming threes and wheeling into line, and found them a most willing and obedient escort. I formed them next his Royal Highness' escort of the Cape Mounted Rifles. They escorted him to the quarters provided for him at the Lieutenant-Governor's private residence; there they were presented and received his most gracious acknowledgments. Next day (the 10th) there was a grand rural *fete* given at Oatlands, formerly the residence of Sir H. Somerset, now the residence of Sir Walter Currie, recently knighted for his services as commandant of the frontier mounted police force, a compensation in lieu of a military title. His Royal Highness requested the lady guard to escort him to the *fetes*, which they did in the most orderly and uniform style. There were numerous processions, Wesleyan school children, and school children of other denominations, marching in ranks, well dressed, with ribbons and badges. Fingo, Kaffir, and Hottentot processions, astonishingly well dressed, and most orderly in behaviour. I cannot venture to give you the amount of the general population assembled, but the crowd was immense; people from all the frontier districts to such an amount that there were not houses enough to contain them, and they were obliged to resort to waggons and tents.

"'We had lunch with the Prince in a marquee, and the dear little fellow was quite overpowered by the enthusiasm with which his royal mamma's health was drank, and the singing of the National Anthem by hundreds of school children and the coloured people. He then planted an oak sapling in the Oatlands ground. He saw some Kaffirs throwing assagais (Kaffir spears), which performance he, I think, could not much appreciate, for they seemed to me to have forgotten the use of them, and their use of fire-arms has become contemptibly harmless. I really think there is an end to Kaffir wars.

"'The lady escort, at the request of H.R.H., conducted him to the Lieutenant-Governor's quarters after the *fete*, and received his further acknowledgments. I was invited the same evening to dine with the Lieut.-Governor, and meet H.R.H. After the dinner came the ball and supper, where there were assembled all the beauty and fashion of Graham's Town and vicinity. There were fully 400 people present. H.R.H. danced with as many ladies as his time would permit of, and there was many a longing heart for the honour, and some of the belles, as you may imagine, rather disappointed at not reaching the honour. His Royal Highness was drawn from the Lieutenant-Governor's in a spider carriage by some hundreds of young men with paper lanterns fixed to their heads. I have not yet seen the newspaper account of this joyous occasion; it will not be in print until to-morrow; but, as I am returning to Bathurst, my daughter, Mrs. Ward, will send you a copy of the paper, which will give you a better account than I am competent to do.

"'The grace and distinguished propriety of bearing of the dear Prince have thoroughly won the hearts of all. He seems to know and feel the importance of his position, and yet there is such a modesty and condescension in his deportment that incline people to worship him as a being they had never before had sight of. Poor little fellow, he did undergo excitement and adoration enough to tire out an ordinary personage; but his pluck was indomitable and sustaining, and he seemed determined to undergo any fatigues, so as that he could please everyone and uphold his illustrious birth, which he did in the most prepossessing manner.'"

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the overland mail we have received Calcutta papers of August 22; Madras, August 29; Hong Kong, August 10; and Shanghai, July 28.

There is very little news from the Bengal Presidency, except complaints of the continued refusal of the ryots in some of the lower districts to pay their rents, and complaints of the protracted bad weather and scarcity of provisions in the north-western provinces. The vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the death of Mr. Le Geyt, the member for Bombay, has been filled up. Mr. C. J. Erskine is the new member. Mr. Cecil Beadon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, has been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wilson, but is to continue to perform the duties of his secretaryship.

The decision in the Lucknow libel case—adverted to in our last—has been against the *Oude Gazette*; damages, three thousand rupees and five hundred costs. The action, it will be remembered, was brought by Ramdial, a native revenue collector, who had been accused of shocking cruelty and extortion. A public subscription is opened to defray the damages and costs. An Englishman in Oude, whose name we do not find, but who is said to have been connected with the Lucknow press, has been summarily "deported" out of the province by the Oude authorities, "for endeavouring to instil sedition into the minds of the natives."

The Maharajah of Travancore is dead, and is succeeded by his nephew.

It is rumoured that the Nizam Hyderabad is to have certain districts which were annexed by Lord Dalhousie restored to him, in recognition of his loyalty during the rebellion. He will also have presents of the value of a lac of rupees. In addition to this, a debt which he owes the British Government, amounting to a little over half a million sterling, is to be cancelled, so that, although tardy, it cannot be said that our recognition of the Nizam's loyalty during the great rebellion is unhandsome. The reward which is to be conferred on his Minister, the enlightened Salar Jung, is, however, not considered equal to his merits, as only Rs. 30,000—so it is reported—will be presented to him. Salar Jung is the firm friend of the English.

The Indian Government have announced that they will carry out the financial measures of the late Mr. Wilson in all their integrity. A series of instructions for the management, assessment, and collection of the income tax have been issued for the guidance of all officials. The tax commission and the assessors for Calcutta have been appointed.

The Legislative Council is chiefly occupied in committee with the Penal Code, to be followed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, after which they will take up the Licence and Paper Currency Bills.

A commission has been appointed to draw up a report on an organised system of native police for all India. The members are Messrs. W. Robinson, Madras; S. Wauchope, Calcutta; R. Temple, for the Punjaub; W. Court, for the North-west; and Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, for Oude.

Several "indignation" meetings have taken place in the upper provinces, at which great dissatisfaction was openly expressed against the Arms bill recently passed.

From Delhi late advices inform us that several rebels who took a conspicuous part in the late mutiny, including the murderer of Major Burton, the political agent at Kotah, have been executed, and more will follow.

We find the following items of news in the Calcutta letter of the *Times*:—

"The Arms Act still continues to cause considerable excitement in the North Western Provinces. At Simla, at Agra, and at Allahabad, there have been crowded meetings on the question. They have been attended by gentlemen who live in the district in which the worst scenes of the mutiny occurred, and who are daily witnesses of the still hostile feelings of the natives towards Europeans. Under the rule of the present able Governor of the North West Provinces there can be no fear that the law will be enforced against our countrymen. Perhaps its greatest evil lies in this, that it augments that feeling of dissatisfaction which has been of late growing among settlers in the East, and that, combined with other legislation, it induces the belief that under no circumstances will they be regarded as otherwise than as aliens.

"From the Punjaub there are three items of interest to record. The first relates to Colonel Lumsden, one of the most distinguished officers on the frontier, who, when present at ball practice with his regiment, was suddenly attacked by a tent pitcher, who made a blow at his head with a sword. Fortunately, the weapon missed its mark, and the man, who was drunk at the time, was seized. Further particulars as to the reasons which induced him to make the murderous attempt have not transpired. The second relates to the great progress which is being made in tunneling the Indus, a work which, when effected, will be an immense boon to the Punjaubees; and the third has reference to the increased rate at which conversion to Christianity has progressed in the Punjaub, since Lord Canning's letter removed the misapprehension that previously prevailed on that question.

"Mr. Wilson was buried on the 12th inst. It has fallen to the lot of no one of the present generation to witness such a concourse as that which followed him to the grave. From the Governor-General to the smallest shopkeeper and humblest clerk all ranks and classes were represented. But one feeling pervaded the vast throng—a sense of deep regret, of bitter mourning. 'How hard that he should have come out here to die' was a sentiment which was expressed repeatedly. It seemed as though the man of the time, the connecting link between the governor and the governed, had attracted to himself a reverence and regard such as never before had been gained by a public man from every class of our mixed population. It will appear strange to some that even the natives, who at first bitterly opposed his measures, should appear to mourn him as sincerely as the Europeans."

CHINA.

We have learned by telegraph the departure of the whole of the British forces from their rendezvous at Talien for the Peiho, on the 26th July; the French force to leave Cheefoo on the same date. Lord Elgin paid a visit to Cheefoo, accompanied by the General and Admiral, and returned to Talien about the 20th; and the embarkation of the troops commenced on the 24th. The British force is very complete in every respect; but the *China Mail* says the French are very defective in numbers, are short of artillery, have no cavalry, and have no sufficient means of transport. Altogether the allied force will number about 260 vessels, inclusive of transports, and it is thought that this imposing force may cause the Chinese Government to come to terms at once. But Lord Elgin, we believe, has determined to take the forts before treating. The forces will rendezvous at the Sha-lui-tien Islands, about 14 miles from the Peiho. The landing will take place at Pehtang; and the 1st division, under General Mitchell, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 31st, and 60th Regiments, and a Punjaub regiment, will land at first simultaneously with the French force for the attack. We believe every effort will be made to prevent our forces wintering in the north, and that after the forts are taken the Chinese will not be pressed very hard for terms.

The people of the prefecture of Chaouchan, of which Swatow is the port, are becoming very inimical to foreigners, and have been issuing placards, the tenor of which is "kill, kill." The cause of their animosity is said to have arisen from her Majesty's consul having sent word to the Taputai that he would shortly pay him a visit in a gunboat; and also the arrival of two heavily-armed junks to enforce the payment of duties by native trading boats, under the new Custom House system.

From Manilla we learn that the American vessel the crew of which mutinied was a transport, and had a large quantity of artillery and ammunition on board. H.M.I.N. steamer Zenobia left Hong Kong on the morning of the 6th, to see after her.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

SECTION B.

From the proceedings of the Association at Glasgow, during the past week, we record the following particulars:—

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORMITY IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF GENERAL AVERAGE.

The following statement, circulated in the section, gives an explanation of the objects of the congress:—The adjustment of a general average is governed by the laws and customs of the state in which it is adjusted. The laws and customs of different states vary materially, and that which is general average in one country is not general average in another. It is admitted that this is a great practical grievance, and the object of this meeting is to put an end to it. The following are the principal points on which differences exist:—1. Damage done to ship and cargo by voluntary stranding. 2. Damage done to ship and cargo in extinguishing a fire. 3. Chafage and breakage of cargo after jettison. 4. Damage done to cargo by discharging it at a port of refuge. 5. Cutting away the wreck of masts accidentally carried away. 6. Expense of warehouse rent on cargo, re-shipping it, and outward port charges, at a port of refuge, when the original ship carries on the cargo from that port. 7. Carrying a press of sail. 8. Wages and provisions for the crew during the delay caused by putting into port. 9. Contributing value of ship, freight, and cargo.

The opinion of the meeting will be taken on each of these points.

1st. As to the principle which should govern it; *i.e.*, whether the loss is, or is not, in principle, allowable in general average.

2nd. As to the expediency of adopting a practical rule to modify or prevent abuse of that principle.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Sir James K. Shuttleworth took the chair in this department at one o'clock.

Mr. E. D. J. Wilks read a paper on "Fallacies and Facts in relation to Public Elementary Education." He showed that not half of the sum which passes in the Parliamentary estimates as educational grants is devoted to science and art, museums, &c., and that it is a mistake to suppose that Government aid discourages voluntary contributions, as it is in most cases so distributed as to require and stimulate voluntary contribution. He argued, too, that educational statistics could not be relied on, unless quality as well as quantity were taken into account.

Miss Mary Carpenter then read a paper on the "Principles of Education." She said it was necessary, in dealing with a child, to look first to its soul, that which was in especial communion with the Eternal Spirit, and marked every human being as a child of the Heavenly Father. Next, there was the mind or intellect, which included all those powers whereby man had at his command the material world, whereby he could penetrate into the mysteries of the Divine law, and reveal new worlds. And, thirdly, there were to be considered the affections. If any of the three functions to which she had alluded were developed in an unnatural degree, the others would be blighted or become morbid. It was common to say of an unduly-developed child, "It is too good to live;" and, in point of fact, how often did they notice that the bud was carried away by the angel of death to unfold in the heavenly garden? Each element of human nature must be viewed and treated in connexion with the other two. She had known a child of three years of age who ruled his mother and the household. A strong will must be brought under high and holy purposes, and where so combined they gave wonderful strength. Florence Nightingale could not have gone through a work so much beyond a woman's strength if she had not possessed such will and purpose. Nor could a Garibaldi have pursued his triumphant course had not a mighty will wielded a sword girded on in loving devotion to his country. The teacher must have his own will and the will of his pupil brought into harmony with the will of God; and he must draw out his pupil to work spontaneously before there could be anything like real success in training. Miss Carpenter resumed her seat amid loud applause.

Mr. Leone Levy read a paper on the "Educational Bearing of the Decimal System," in which he advocated the adoption of the decimal system, on the ground that it would save much time in the education of the young.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE NECESSITY FOR A BUILDING ACT FOR LARGE TOWNS.

Mr. David Smith, Glasgow, read a paper "On the Necessity of a Building Act for Large Towns," which, after referring to the evils of over-crowding, suggested the following remedies to be embodied in a building act:—

1. That every street or lane shall be at least one and a half times the wideness of the height of the house.

2 That every back building shall retire at least once its own height from the front.

3. That there shall be no inhabited dwelling under ground.

4. That a limit shall be put to the number of inhabitants that may enter by one close, and that a certain number of cubic feet, to be fixed by some competent authority, shall be allowed for each inmate in each apartment. These appear to be the principal arrangements necessary to be enforced. Others in reference to ash pits, dust bins, water closets, drainage, and other matters, may also, with propriety, be introduced.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES.

Dr. W. T. Gairdner, F.R.C.P.E., read a paper "On Infantile Death Rates, in their bearing on Sanitary and Social Science." After some preliminary remarks on the great value justly attached to the death rates of young children, as indicating the favourable or unfavourable sanitary position of a community, he said that the importance of these infantile death rates depended on two considerations—first, that infants were much more easily affected than the general community by most of those causes of disease and death which were common to all; and, secondly, that their dependence upon their parents for bodily organisation, as well as for proper nourishment and support subsequent to birth, made the sanitary state of very young children a most delicate test of the real health and well-being of the parents—*i.e.*, of their social and moral condition at the productive period of life, and in so far as concerns the domestic relation. After stating that he had chosen to confine himself to the period under one year in preference to the more usual one of under five years, as representing the death rate of the earliest period of life, and as representing in the most distinct form the hazards to which infant lives were exposed, he proceeded to ask whether we could arrive at any secure conclusions as to the relation which the infantile bears to the general death rate? In order to solve this problem he had availed himself very fully of the laborious calculations appended by the Registrar-General of England to his Ninth Annual Report, in which were given a death rate for each sex, and for every separate age of human life, in every division and county, and in 324 districts in England, calculated for the years 1838-44, and for the census of 1841. On considering broadly the death-rate of very young infants, as compared with that of the general population, it was found to be immensely different, insomuch that it was rather a moderate statement of the case to say that where twenty represents the general death-rate, 150 will be the death rate of infants less than a year old; or, in other words, that the infantile is 7½ times the general death rate. This was undoubtedly the case so frequently that it might be said to be, in one sense of the word, a normal fact. But it was not always a normal fact for the infantile death-rate to be 7½ times the general death-rate. By a farther consideration of the returns of the Registrar-General it appears that as the death-rates themselves rise or fall, their proportion to one another commonly rises or falls also. Thus, when the general death-rate is so low as 16 in 1,000, it is probably nominal for the infantile death-rate not to exceed 6½ times the general death-rate; and when the general death-rate is so high as 22 in 1,000 it is probably so common as to be nominal—though of course not a desirable result—for the infantile death-rate to be 8½ times the general death-rate. This tells a tale of some importance as regards the tenure (so to speak) of infant life—the conditions on which the young infant lives, moves, and has his being; for the enlargement of the ratio between the infantile and general death-rate, according as the rates themselves increase, shows nothing less than this—that, generally speaking, the causes which produce a high rate of general mortality have a still greater tendency to produce a high rate of infant mortality, and operate upon the infant life to a far greater degree. Dr. Gairdner then gave a few illustrations of the laws of infant mortality. First, as regarded the districts and counties having very low death-rates, both infantile and general, and consequently a low ratio of the one to the other. These privileged districts were found to be mostly rural, often to a great extent pastoral in character; the population commonly sparse, the towns fine and small, the face of the country uneven or perhaps mountainous; in many such districts there were valuable minerals and a considerable amount of mining industry; agriculture pursued in some of them to a very considerable extent; in others hardly any predominating industry, but a small population supported in a variety of ways upon a soil which did not repay large advances of capital. He had, however, been greatly startled to find, in most of the great corn-growing counties of England, that not only was the infantile death-rate much higher than it ought to be, considering the amount of the general death-rate; and higher, also, than it ought to be, considering the eminently rural character of the population, the small size of the towns, and the small number of persons to each acre of surface. It had been found that in no less than eleven of the fourteen counties of England most devoted to agriculture the ratio of the infantile to the general death-rate was higher than that indicated as the mean rate for their general death-rate; and farther, that the ratio was enormously high. He had come to the conclusion that in almost all of the eminently agricultural counties the destruction of infant life was in excess of what might be expected under the circumstances; and he could arrive at no other conclusion than this—that the habits of the great agricultural populations of England, probably of slow formation, and transmitted down from generation to generation in some way or other, were apt to give rise to neglect of the family relation or of maternal duty, and that the employment of women in some counties in special industries was one consequence of this habitual neglect, while the imperfect rearing of children was another, and a still more widely-spread consequence of it. Dr. Gairdner then referred to the infantile death-rates of London, remarking that the West-end districts of London had a death-rate much below the average of town districts, and that even taking into account the "slums" of Westminster and the infirm population of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the mean death-rate of all the districts, which were the great seats of business and fashionable life, were decidedly below London as a whole, and still more below the average of other great cities. He then directed special attention to the fact that the infant mortality in London bore no appreciable proportion to the general death-rate. A careful consideration of the Registrar General's returns had led him to the conclusion that all the West-end districts of London are fatal to children in a proportion which was really enormous, when the favourable state of the general death-rate was considered. For example, St. George's, Hanover-square, with very nearly the lowest general death-rate in London, was, with all its wealth and splendour, only a little less fatal to infants than Shoreditch, Bermondsey, and Lambeth. It was more fatal than the Strand district or Stepney, far more fatal than Greenwich, and in a still more striking proportion more fatal than Wandsworth, Camberwell, and the outlying districts in general. Even the sailors around the docks, and the tradesmen and artisans of the Strand and City districts, might boast that their contribution to the infantile mortality was small compared with that of the rich, prosperous, and polished West-end. Dr. Gairdner, in conclusion, alluded to his conclusions which he had drawn as to the influence of large agricultural populations on the infantile death-rate, and the influence of the West-end of London, and confessed that these startled him with something like a sense of novelty. If they were facts, and not mere play of the fancy he ventured to call them stupendous facts, deserving the immediate attention of the association, and calling for remedy with a voice far more eloquent than any words in which they could possibly be uttered. He shrank from the idea, with the imperfect data before him, of attempting to expatiate upon this subject, or to explore the whole depths of these tremendous evils. Possibly the subject might be again resumed with larger knowledge. In the meantime it would be sufficient for his purpose if the attention of the association should have been fully awakened to some of the evils which afflict the most helpless age of humanity, and tend to poison the springs of health for the entire English race.

SOCIAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENTS.

The chair in this department was taken by Sir J. E. Tennent.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Mr. H. Fawcett then delivered an address on the means by which the condition of the labouring classes may be raised by co-operation. He was afraid the labouring classes, as a rule, did not save as they ought, and he believed the co-operative societies had a tendency to induce these classes to save. (Applause.) By these societies the working man became, as it were, an employer, and that feeling would induce habits of self-respect and economy. At Rochdale the co-operative flour societies had in 1857 a capital of £700, and awarded profits to the extent of 5 per cent. A cotton co-operative society had gained 13½ per cent. profit. They in 1859 had built a mill without any debt, which cost £45,000. (Cheers.) The reason of these profits was the dealing only for ready money, and another was the lessening of the cost of manufacture and sale.

Mr. William Chambers stated that he had visited Rochdale and examined the various co-operative works, and was thoroughly satisfied of the soundness of the whole movement. He was informed that nothing had ever improved the morals of the labouring classes so much as this movement. Several had been started in Scotland, and as yet had been successful.

Mr. Duncan M'Laren had also visited Rochdale, and corroborated what had been stated by Mr. Chambers. Another reason for success was the buying as well as selling for ready money only. (Cheers.) As to cotton, he was pretty certain co-operation applied to its manufacture would not be successful.

Dr. Norman M'Leod was deeply gratified with what he had heard to day. He hoped that the working men in Scotland would thoroughly carry out the matter. They must not be afraid of names. Let them be called "socialist," or anything else—what mattered it? It was the socialism of Scripture. He, in these societies, saw now a brighter future for the working classes of this country. (Great cheering.) In France these societies had a large capital and fair profits; but they had the Goverment dead against them. He trusted God might speed this movement. (Great applause.)

The section shortly afterwards adjourned.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.—SECTION B.

This section met in the Practice of Medicine Class room, under the presidency of Walter Buchanan, M.P.

Mr. Alexander Ritchie, accountant, read the next paper, which was on "Commercial Records, in their Relation to Commercial Morality," in which he brought out clearly the characteristics of book-keeping as commonly practised, and the obstacles presented by its imperfect synthetical and still more imperfect analytical records to the attainment of accuracy. He pointed out how, by neglecting what he called the greater analysis (into abstract or general accounts), difficulties are raised on every hand, and the trader loses the benefit which complete knowledge of the progress of his business confers. He referred to this as the source of much of the loss arising in trade, and the occasion of many of our commercial evils, small and great. He also pointed out the facilities for remedying this state of matters, through a simple use of colour to denote the classes of transactions—re-writing the items in the colours belonging to their classes upon the same page on which they were at first recorded. In conclusion, he called the attention of the meeting to the vast importance of the subject, and the desirableness of its occupying the attention of the Social Congress.

A HOLY WAR.

The Jesuit press of France, harking unto that of Ireland, endeavours with furious hate to fan the flames of national hostility between the French and English nations. There would be hope for a Bourbon *régime*—at least the St. Germain *exaltadoes* are still sanguine enough so to flatter themselves—should ever the hollow truce now existing be broken, and England be once more isolated from all Europe as the vindicator of their sole constitutional government. Thus the world might be thrown back a hundred years or so, and absolute Priestcraft rule hand in hand with absolute Kingcraft over the souls and bodies of men.

Some two or three years ago many people would have said that such visions were purely chimerical, but really the love of "darkness rather than light," which so many educated men, even in this free country, have lately taken a pride in avowing, would make it rash to question the possibility of any absurdity. There may be a very strong party in France, as without all doubt there is a small one in Ireland, sighing for *Lettres de cachet* and *Dragonades*, and looking forward to their re-establishment as to a great political Millennium.

Of Parisian journals the *Monde* (successor to M. Veuillot and the *Univers*) is piling up this passion with conspicuous ferocity. *Bottom* could not utter a more stunning roar than this leonine oracle ceases not to modulate against perfidious Albion. It tears not only passion, but history to tatters every morning, in its eagerness to grub out some new accusation against the criminal.

William Pitt is the last discovered offender whose sins are to be visited upon the present generation. Happily for Oliver Cromwell his bones were decently disposed of two centuries ago by the magnanimous Stuart family, or he, too, would now be dug up, to add fuel to the stake. But Pitt must serve for the nonce.

"It must not be forgotten" (exclaims the *Monde*) "that if Pitt has been the Genius of Evil, if his way to power leaves in history a long track of blood, of mourning, and of crimes, he found a nation worthy of himself. If England gave him in less than twelve years a sum of fifteen milliards, it was because it pleased her to do so. If Pitt disposed of the English Parliament, representing the English people, it is because his policy was agreeable to the nation. He aimed for his country at the rule of the seas and preponderance over the continent. Knowing, as he did, the pride of his countrymen and their hatred of France, he speculated upon these two passions. The ruin of our country!—such was the dream of his life; such is the dream of England. He believed that the Revolution would be the suicide of French nationality. Instead of combating, he encouraged it; with one hand he subsidised civil war, with the other coalitions. By his infernal policy he placed France in the alternative of perishing or of conquering."

Here is Jesuit gratitude for you, *Master John Bull!* May you profit by it, and not burn your fingers by engaging in other folks' quarrels again, in order to make friends of that most wolfish fraternity. It is true Pitt did embroil this kingdom in a war with France, for the restoration (*inter alia*) of the priestly power; and his policy, after a ruinous profusion of the wealth of England, and a fearful sacrifice of its most precious lives, did restore that power. For that special consummation he may, perhaps, be deservedly apostrophised as "the Genius of Evil;" but the epithet should issue from other lips. Nor is it likely that we should now hear it, if England could be duped to play the part of the Pitt game over again. Hence these unrecations. If she would but after now into "coalitions" for the extinction of Italian independence, and to give full swing to the temporal sword of Peter, the wrath of this great lion would be appeased; he would not ask to gobble her up for another year or two, but fawn at her feet as of yore, and proclaim her perfect and unbounded generosity, just as our Irish "Hierarchy" (John MacHale inclusive) did proclaim it under signs manual, upon the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829.

That declaration ought to be stereotyped and disseminated through all parts of the world, as a most commentary upon the wail of "oppressed Ireland," which constitutes one of the most hackneyed and impudent lies of the present day. Thirty-one years ago, every one of the Romish Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland subscribed to a solemn declaration, breathing measureless content and thankfulness, because the English Legislature had just set their Church free, beyond their fondest aspirations.

From that time unto this season that church has gone on, without opposition from the Protestant state, increasing in liberty, in daring, in power, in influence, and in wealth. She enjoys unlimited freedom, both political and ecclesiastical. Hundreds of thousands of pounds are annually distributed, under the various titles of commissioners, chaplains, and professors, amongst her clergy. The highest places in the army and the state, at the bar and in the Government, are open to her laity; who have received, and continue to receive, far more than their fair honest share of the favour of the Crown. To be a Roman Catholic, when any lucrative office is vacant, is to have already secured three points of the game out of four in advance of all competitors, and yet continental Europe is overrun with complaints of the oppressed state of Catholic Ireland!

An Austrian Cardinal Archbishop, only last week, speaking in the Council of the Empire, justified the bigoted intolerance of his church in that miserably priest-ridden country by alleging that "in Ireland the Catholic church is oppressed." This he put forward as a conclusive set-off against the fact, which he rather gloried in, that Protestants are not allowed to bury their dead in the national cemeteries.

It is really time that *The Irish Question* should be understood on the Continent. The only liberty which the Church of Rome does not by law possess in this country is liberty to strangle liberty in the members of every other communion of professing Christians. That is the liberty for which she is now struggling. That is the enfranchisement for which her priesthood clamour so lustily, and which they too often are permitted, at popular elections and in municipal councils, to enforce. That is the toleration, to establish which over the whole creation of God the Jesuit confederacy, in France as elsewhere, would gladly envelope all Christendom in blood and fire.—*Evening Mail.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Eliza Dunn was brought up on remand, charged by Nathaniel Halbert, pawnbroker, of Corn-market, with having in her possession, on the 3rd of September, a diamond ring, worth £6, for which she could not satisfactorily account.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. Halbert was allowed 13s 4d for his expenses in the case.

Anne Fitzpatrick was brought up on remand, charged by Acting-inspectors 7 G and 4 G, with having, on the 24th inst., stolen six coats, and three pairs of trousers, the property of Lieutenant Wilkinson, from the Curragh Camp, and which the prisoner pawned in an office in Meath-street.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Margaret Pollard was brought up in custody of Police-constable 135 A, charged by John Sayer with stealing off the counter of Mr. Mayer's shop, Dame-street, a quart bottle of whiskey, valued at 4s 6d. The prisoner, it appeared, called at the shop on pretence of having business, and while there took away the bottle.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Christopher Costello and Christopher Hagarty were charged by John Long, of Cardiff-lane, with having stolen from him, on the 27th September, the sum of £3, in bank-notes.—The prisoners were sent for trial at the city sessions.

Mary O'Brien was charged by Richard Roberts, a sailor on board the Emily, of Bangor, lying at George's-quay, with having, on Saturday morning, stolen a purse from him, containing 15s. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor was going on board his vessel when the act was committed. When brought to the station-house the prisoner gave up the purse, but there was then in it only sixpence in silver and fivepence in copper.—She was also sent for trial at the city sessions.

THE PRINCE'S FROLICS.—A story has reached us from the Pearl, showing that "boys will be boys," even though they be the sons of royalty. The bedchamber of the young Prince and his two companions, Mr. Gray and Mr. Jocelyn, both of the Euryalus, was in an opposite part of the building to Sir George Grey's. His Excellency, being fatigued, retired early, but it was not to immediate rest. His Excellency was about to make himself comfortable for the night—when, instead of lying upon feathers, he found fierce knobs indenting his ribs. Turning from one side to the other afforded no relief. There was nothing left but to remove the bed linen, when a good sprinkling of martjes and walnuts was found beneath the sheets—placed there, it was generally believed by the young Prince and his middies.—*The Cape Monitor, Aug. 18.*

THE BELFAST SALT TRADE.—A steady, prosperous and increasing export of rock-salt from this port, the produce of the Duncrue Mines, is now going on. Several vessels are constantly on berth at the mining company's depot, Albert Quay, taking in cargoes, for the speedy shipment of which great facilities are afforded. The company's works, opposite Castleton, for making salt for table and provision-curing purposes, are in full operation. The crude salt of the Duncrue Mines contains a considerably larger proportion of muriate of soda than the celebrated pits of Northwich, in Cheshire; or, indeed, any of the English mines.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A letter from Pesth, Sept. 21, in the *Presse* of Vienna states the outcry there at the condition of the currency, Austrian bank-notes for a quarter of a florin (not quite sixpence) being now the only circulating medium. A riot had occurred at Agram on 18th September, according to the *Pesther Lloyd*, owing to some German official having ridiculed the Croat costume as only fit for a coachman. The peasant overall is, in fact, something like what jarvies wear at Vienna, and has square flaps over each shoulder, being the old tunic of the Dalmatian provinces ever since the Roman empire, and still used by deacons in the Roman Catholic ministerial wardrobe, called in the rubric a *Dalmatic*.

HARBOURING A DESERTER.—John Ryan, an Irishman aged 45, living in Golden-lane, London, and having the appearance of a labourer, was charged before Sir Robert Carden, under a provision in the Mutiny Act, with having in his possession a military jacket, tunic, cap, pair of spurs, sash, and pair of trousers, and not giving a satisfactory account of them, the presumption being that he had aided and harboured a deserter. After the evidence of the policeman who arrested him, Sir R. Carden said it was clear the prisoner had been harbouring and assisting a deserter, which was a serious offence, punishable with a fine of £20, or six months' imprisonment, and he fined him 39s, being treble the value of the articles, as he was empowered to do by the statute, and 20s besides, or, in default of payment, ordered him to stand committed to prison for a month.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by depraved or over-abundant bile, can always be quickly corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power, for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusements. On the contrary, they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled can easily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system.

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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the [illegible] advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha [illegible] favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
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[illegible]

BIRTHS.

Armstrong—September 25, at No. 5, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, the wife of R. G. Armstrong, Esq., of a son.

Johnson—September 23, at Peel-terrace, Greenhays, Manchester, the wife of Robert Edward Johnson, Esq., of a son.

O'Brien—September 28, at 8, London Bridge-road, the wife of Mr. T. O'Brien, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Buchanan and Milton—September 27, at St. John's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. G. J. Friel, George Buchanan, Esq., of New Zealand, son of Robert Buchanan, Esq., M.D., of Crofton Hall, Wakefield, to Sarah Frances, daughter of the late Michael Milton, Esq., of Pontefract, Yorkshire.

Dudley and Bradshaw—September 29, at Grangegorman Church, by the Rev. T. G. Dudley, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Buckley, Philip Sydney Dudley, Esq., Lieutenant of the North Cork Rifles, second son of William Dudley, Esq., of Clifton, England, to Phoebe Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. Paris Bradshaw, Rector of Dysart, Waterford.

DEATHS.

Clements—September 26, at Sandymount-avenue, Denis Clements, in his 49th year, deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

Cross—September 30, at Bray, aged 21 years, Robert, youngest son of Maurice Cross, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners of National Education.

Fox—September 24, at Ballinacargy, Richard Maxwell Fox, aged seven weeks, son of Jemmett G. Fox, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPT. 29.—ARRIVED—Zufriedenheit, Danzig, timber; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Trial, Bridgwater, bark; Commerce, Glasgow, bark; Cynthia, Creswick, herrings; Elizabeth, Inverness, herrings; Betsey, Inverness, herrings; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods—21 colliers.

SAILED—Amalia Laura, St. Ubes; Ebenezer, Antwerp, salt cake and chloride of lime; St. Willibrordus, Brussels, sulphate of soda and chloride of lime; Foyle (s), London, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Breeze, Newport, ore; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 1.
Morning, 11h 18m. Evening, 11h 42m.

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